The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,241—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 6, 1901.

P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

CRUSHED, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI VADAMSI,

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	11th May
M.L. PENINSULAR	5827	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* PLASSY	7165	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
* PENINSULAR	5827	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7165	C. F. Preston	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing as Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,115	1st June, 1901.
A STEAMER			1st July, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mpis	5,095	13th May, 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,251	1st June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE. P. Berberovich		4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,160	" 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	25th May, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEAM, Acting Agent,
Seacom House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,337	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,222	Bouis	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Rasdhat, Bengal (B.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 7th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. DON BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1901
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June, 1901
" SINGAPORE	3,500	E. Pizzarello.	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	963	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. HORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co, Ld, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

OMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	18
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cure	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO'S SUPERIOR CLARET WINES.

DESSERT WINES.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs.	Pts. as.
	Per doz.	
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	29 0	16 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	36 0	19 0
BREAKFAST WINES.		
COTES ST. EULALIE	10 0	6 0
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	13 8	7 0
DINNER WINES.		
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full bodied, of high character and flavour"	16 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	23 8	12 8
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	19 0	10 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF, MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

SMOKE ONLY
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
General Kitchener per 100	4	0	India per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped "	4	0	Extra No. 1 "	2	4
Queen Olga extra " " "	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped "	2	0
Imperial "	4	0	Extra No. 2 "	1	12
Star "	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped "	1	8
Aromatic "	2	12	Extra No. 3 "	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped "	2	8	Extra popular "	1	0
Extra "	2	12			

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN FOLLOWERS' FAMILY RELIEF FUND.

Balance Sheet for period of relief afforded to Families of Followers in South Africa, from October 1899, to March 1901 inclusive.

Assets.	Amounts.	Totals.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Donation.—		
From—Contributors to Indian Followers' (Transvaal War) Fund	9,175 11 6	...
From—Mansion House fund, through Messrs. King King & Co., Bombay, to Indian Followers (Transvaal War) Fund	15,000 0 0	...
From—Soldiers and Sailors' Relief Fund Committee, to Indian Followers (Transvaal War) Fund	35,000 0 0	...
From—Contributors to Indian Stretcher Bearers' Fund, through Accountant-General, Military Department	a21,040 9 0	...
From—Contributors to China Followers' Fund, through Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay	975 11 0	...
		81,191 15 6
To interest from W. Watson & Co., Calcutta, on current account	51 0 0	51 0 0
To refunds	b1,820 12 8	1,650 12 8
Total Rupees		82833 12 2

Expenditure.	Amounts.	Totals.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By relief Followers' families	34,676 6 0	34,676 6 0
" Incidental charges—		
Miscellaneous contingencies	50 9 0	
Discount on cheques	227 9 0	
Office—Clerk's pay, etc.	340 0 0	
" Cheque books	21 6 0	
	639 8 0	
By Suspense Account—Pending adjustment	59 10 0	59 10 0
" Balance Credit on 31st March 1901 Rs. a. p.		
Fixed Deposits 20,000 0 0 / a15,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	
Floating do. 9,577 8 2 / a2,910 12 0	12,518 4 2	
		47,518 4 2
Total Rupees	82,833 12 2	

a Indian Stretcher Bearers' Fund incorporated.

b N.B.—Less Rs. 1,650-12-8 refunded.

JOHN H. LLOYD, Captain,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Indian Followers' Family Relief Fund.

Simla ; the 1st April, 1901.

TO TRAVELLERS
BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
For TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English-made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.
MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dey) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

137678

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

OWING to the lamented DEATH of SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT Bart, the Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, which was to be held TO-DAY at 3 P. M., has been POSTPONED "sine die."

By Order,

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1901.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, London S. W.

ANNUAL SALE.—The ANNUAL SALE will take place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th May, 1901. On the first date Ticket Holders only will be admitted.

CECIL F. SARGON,
GENERAL MANAGER.

EUROPEAN WANTED.

WANTED, in a Bombay Office, a young pureblooded EUROPEAN with business experience. Apply stating qualifications to

"B. B. B.," care of this paper.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard on Monday, the 20th May 1901, and following days, commencing at 2 P.M., a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Blocks, Chain Cable, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 14th idem.

TERMS of SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after the sale; otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

W. CHANDLER,
For Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 29th April, 1901.

TO BE LET THE FOLLOWING RESIDENCES.

IN GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, Waudby Road.

	Rent Rs.
No. 1 Middle Ground Floor	80
No. 3 East End Ground Floor	100
No. 10 Middle Ground Floor	80
In Sandhurst House, Merewether Road.	
No. 6, Second Floor, East Block	110
In Ezra Buildings, Merewether Road.	
Second Floor, (from 1st June)	215
Third (top) Floor	220
In Alexandra Terrace, Byculla, opposite the Station.	
Shop No. 1, North End	60
Shop Nos. 3 to 7 Middle	each 50
Shop No. 9, South End	70
No. 19, North End Second Floor	62
Nos. 22 to 26, Middle Second Floor	each 50
Nos. 29 to 33, Middle Third (top) Floor	each 55

Apply to

MR. A. J. BILIMORIA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

THE CHEAPEST

PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm.
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR

DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS," "BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"EL ALIENTOS."

The Genuine Articles Very Choice,

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG.

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape. Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

A BOTTLE of our aerated LIMETTA JUICE (Re. 1 doz) iced and placed in one of our Peg Coolers (Rs. 3 each) will keep cold all night.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—THREE SAILING IRON BARGES, lying at Frere Bunder. Full particulars on personal application to ENGINEER'S STORE-KEEPER, Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Bunder.

LATEST NOVELTY by Raphel Tuck for 1901, Post Cards of our EMPEROR EDWARD VII and QUEEN ALEXANDRA in Artistic Color, only One Anna each.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every-body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Daroowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime Juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

WANTED a CLERK for the Bombay Art Society, who must devote his whole time to the Service of the Society. Salary 45 Rupees per month.—Apply to the Hony. Secy. Art Society, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on or before 1st of June, 1901.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Price Rs. 4-6-2 per case.

TO LET.—A comfortable, airy, THREE-STOREYED BUNGALOW, at Bandora, on the Hill Road, near Chimbai's Church. Apply to Mr. VINAYAK-RAO JAGANNATH CHAPWALE, care of Radhabai Sagoon, Thakurdwar, Girgaum.

LANOWLI.—The Well-known LANOWLI HOTEL TO BE LET with Furniture. Open to Europeans only. Apply for Rooms F. M. DOTIVALA, Lanowli.

TO LET.—On TOP of PALLI HILL, Bandora, an upper-storied BUNGALOW with six rooms facing Westerly Sea. Apply J. J. KHAMBATTA, opposite Bombay Bank.

TO LET.—A FLAT on Eldon Road, Apply "J. J." care of this paper.

THERE is Money in making Butter in a rational way. ALPHA LAVAL SEPARATORS produce 20 per cent. more Butter and of better quality. Sole Agents, BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAO DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CLASSES, every Morning, Week-days or Sundays, for all recognised EXAMS., Rs. 75, course, passing guaranteed, or Rs. 5 monthly by S. R. DAVER, M. E. A., Passed at London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CINEMATOGRAPH at home: with the introduction of Kinora one can enjoy scenes of moving pictures in his chair at Rs. 60. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co. opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. For wards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I, I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!—When you go Home, what presents can you take for your friends? Sir, really worth taking Home are Daroowalla's Genuine Mango Chutnee and Curry-Powder. Obtainable only from R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Cursetjee Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Ariston, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrinas, Harmoniums put in Through repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER. A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and neat substantial household furniture made by John Roberts, consisting of telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, drawing-room table and teapoys, book case, lady's secretariat ottoman, sofa, corner whatnots, chairs, writing table, tiffin basket, wash-stand and dressing table, iron bedstead, complete, wardrobe, chest of drawers, etc., the property of R. L. TREVITHICK, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 53 BARRELS LUBRICATING OIL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned—

Ex. s. s. Meshona.

10 barrels Ia India cylinder oil, about 493 gallons.
10 barrels finest Bombay engine oil, 500 gallons.
10 barrels very best Australian machinery oil, 501 gallons
10 barrels Ia India car oil, 503 gallons.
10 barrels best Suez loco. oil, 517 gallons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 Chubb's fire proof safe on stand, 26 by 20 by 29 inches,
1 Milner's fire-proof safe on stand,
1 double door safe with Chubb's lock, 40 by 35 by 29 12 inches, on stand,
3 gold hunting watches, by John Jones.
1 Mahogany cottage piano by Kirkman and Co.
1 Mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer.
1 Mahogany cottage piano.

On account of the concerned—

17 pieces damaged dungarees.

On account of the concerned per Caledonia,—

S. P. M. 1-8 8 cases French polish.
S. P. M. 2-5 4 cases Cod Liver Oil ex Egypt.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Samanal alias Koovercal, widow of Kanji Lowji, consisting of iron safes, wooden boxes, globe lamps, pictures benches, cupboards, copper and brass utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 gent's bicycle with Silverking lamp, stand, etc.
1 handsome vis-a-vis with lamps.
1 second hand brougham.
1 light dog cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF SALVAGE OF BUILDING AND MUSEUM.

Under instructions from the Insurance Office concerned. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M., at Chunam Kiln Road, Grant Road, the salvage of Building and Museum consisting of rafters, benches, tables, chairs, copper pots, iron safe, iron bars, printing types etc.

Terms—Cash will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF MACHINERY BOILERS, ENGINE, etc., of the Nicol Mill and Apollo Press at Lower Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at the above mentioned places, the following several boilers, engine, shaftings, beams, economizer pipes, large water pipes, 18 inches cast iron plates, crane, brass gun metal, cast iron pillars, pulley, chains, etc., etc., in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the goods are on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD SONAPUR

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thacker Toolsidas Madonjee, the mortagee, and on account and at the risk of Vithoba Suntaram Khurud, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, and further charge, dated, respectively, the 7th day of March 1895, and 17th day of June, 1899, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazendari land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of the passage of the Cart leading to the Old Sonapur Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3556 and Street No. 9, containing by admeasurement 65 yards, be the same, a little more or less, and bounded on the east by a public passage of the Cart leading to the Old Sonapur Street, on the west partly by the house of Parwatibai, widow of Bhaskar Ramchandra, and partly by the house of Bhaktusing Sakharam, on the north by a gully belonging to the premises and the house of Bachrishna Ramchandra, and on the south by fazendari vacant ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned,

SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW CALLED PURBLE HOUSE AT MATHERAN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Bai Bai Khurshedji Wadia, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Khurshedji Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia, to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, called the Purble House, bearing Collector No. 6192, survey No. 88 and Register No. 39, situate at Matheran, in the sub-district of Karjat, in the district of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 10 guntas or thereabouts, and described and particularly denoted as No. 29, in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Thana (Kolaba), and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Mr. A. S. Marvalia, and on the north and south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Gunny Bags godown, Karnac Bunder, by order of Mr. Hunsraj Hurnbhoy, and on account and risk of Ahoja Jafferbhoy Khetsey and Co—

Ex. s.s. "Wardha."

M H K 50 bales each 250 gunny bags No. 1 44, by 23—Hastings Mill, April shipment.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Eldon Road, No 1, next to the National Bank and above Messrs. Payne, Hoare and Sargant's Office the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome pictures and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese Vases, one rose wood grand piano by F. Kalin and Sohn a handsome strong E. B. Victoria by "Windover Patt," spring, one handsome strong bay Australian horse, sets of harness, one Zanzibar parrot, and books, &c., the property of W. R. HAMILTON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Road Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one sweet toned piano, Brussels and Persian carpets, hanging and table lamps, pictures and oleographs, Cains and Japanese table ornaments, &c., the property of C. PRATT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the transferee of mortgage, Mr. Hormasjee Nusserwanjee Talati, and on account and risk of the mortgagor's administratrix, Bai Dosibai, widow of Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee Acharwalla, the following property:—

All that piece of land with the messuages or bungalow, stables and out houses standing thereon, situate and being at Bandora, Pakady Mulla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Tanna, in the Registration Sub-district of Tanna registered in the books of the Collector of Tanna under Survey No. 214 and Pot No. 1 and assessed by the Municipality of Bandora under No. B 2 containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty seven one third square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Dr. Dossabhoy Bezonjee on the west by the Malla Pakady Road, on the north by the property of the said Dr. Dossabhoy Bezonji and on the south formerly by the property of Framjee Jamsetjee Acharwalla and now the property of Dossibai, wife of Framji Jamsetji Acharwalla and which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of Framji Jamsetji Acharwalla and his tenants and are now in the occupation of the said Hormusji Framji Acherwalla and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesher Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE GOODWILL OF THE BOMBAY TYPE WRITING COMPANY.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Pereira Joseph Braize, trading as the Bombay Type Writing Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th May, 1901, at 2-30 p. m., at their Sale-rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the good will of the Bombay Type writing Company.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT PIRKHAN LANE

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 9th May 1901 at 2 p. m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the materials for removal of buildings Nos. 23, 25, and 16, Pirkhan Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 6th, 1901.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge—G. NORTON, 69 and 70, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	,,	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	,,	1	8

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V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB.

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BRANDIES.

LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

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WATSON'S CLUB.
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,, SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.

SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.

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THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS, W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 30-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

To further protect the public against worthless imitations

Messrs. LEA & PERRINS now print their Signature in WHITE, across the RED LABEL of each bottle.

Look for the SIGNATURE.

Anyone copying same will be proceeded against.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

PLAGUE OFFICERS' EXPERIENCES:—

"I am glad to inform you that really it is a charm in high and slow fever." "No sooner was the first dose given than the patient was found free from attack." "Hardly 4 or 5 cases required more than 6 doses." "Marvellous it is in lowering the high temperature." "It makes the body cool within half an hour restoring the patient to his ordinary mood of mind."

PER BOTTLE RE. 1.

170, SHAIK MEMON St., } F. S. MADON & CO., {BOMBAY.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00 000
Reserve Fund	,,	11,00 000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinajpur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONKELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANEKBAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEED

NOTICES.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

UNTIL further notice Mr. WILLIAM T. LANE, will act as GENERAL MANAGER and ENGINEER, during my absence in Bombay.

F. W. CHAMBERLAIN.
General Manager and Engineer.
THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Ltd.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1901.

IT is notified for public information that I JOOSAB CASSUM have CANCELLED the GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY which I had given to my servant HARJIWAN RAMJI. Any person dealing with him on my account will do so at his own peril and risk.

JOOSAB CASSUM.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 8 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	222 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 12 0	35	12 1 0
40	15 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.
Acting Secretary.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt,

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, un crushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. supplied.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 22, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MAY 4.

2 1-4 per cent Consols.....£94 13-16 plus 1-16
3 per cent Rentes.....£101 3-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan.....£108 1-2 plus 1-2
2 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£ 63 1-2 plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London.....27 1-2 plus 1-8
" in New York.....60 plus 3-8
Exchange on London at Paris.....£25·16 unchanged
" at New York.....£4·88 do
Discount Bank of England.....4 p. c. do
" Short London Bills.....3 1-2 p. ct. do
" Indian Bank Bills.....3 1-2 p. ct. do
Silver to Bombay.....£130,000
Silver to Hongkong.....£10,000
Arrivals.—Tolass and Moravia.
Rapeseed, Brown, buyers, May-June...38s.=plus 3d. Tone firm.
Linseed, business done, May-June...52s. =unch'd. Tone strong.

SKIN SALES—
Sheep skin sale opened to-day weaker.
Bombay 1-2d. to 1d. lower, Madras, common qualities, 1d. lower, Madras prime qualities, 1-2d to 1d. higher.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened with a quiet feeling this morning and before closing rates lost 1-32nd all round. Some credits were placed at 1s.-4 7-32d. for this mail.

Bank Telegraphic Transfers		1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand		1s. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits		1s. 4 7-32d.
" Francs		179 1-4
Shanghai,		198 1-2
Hongkong "		145 1-2
Japan "		147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened week at Rs. 95-3 for the settlement and closed at Rs. 95-2 without much doing.

Memo. showing the amount of Government Paper enfaced for London between the 19th and 25th April.

At Calcutta	Rs.	1,92,000
At Bombay and Madras	Rs.	16,05,000
Balance against London as per last published Statement	Rs.	22,15,86,134
	Rs.	22,34,74,134
Amount written off in the London Registers	Rs.	1,00,000
Balance	Rs.	22,33,74,134

The following is the latest return of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, dated the 22nd April, 1901:—

	Rs.
Total amount of notes in circulation	28,24,45,145
Reserve in Coin and Bullion—	
Silver Coin	8,56,14,054
Gold Coin and Bullion	8,56,27,304
Silver held as Security	1,13,03,821
Deduct	18,25,45,199
Amount due on bills drawn by one circle on another	1,00,000
	18,24,45,199
Government Securities	9,99,99,946
	Rs. 28,24,45,145

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is quiet with little doing. Manockji Petit S. and W. Co., Rs. 1,685.

FREIGHTS.

Rates are being forced down rapidly and a large line of about 4,000 tons were booked at 13s. 6d. for Liverpool and Dunkirk with sellers willing to go on at the rate.

COALS.

SEEBPORE.—There is an enquiry for this description at Rs. 14-12.

KILBURN'S HASTOOR.—A lot of 500 tons is reported to have been sold at Rs. 13-8.

BIRD'S NAVIGATION.—There are buyers at Rs. 13.

WHEAT.

The market is firm to-day at Rs. 4-9 for White Delhi.

TEEDS.

LINSEED is strong and there is a good demand at Rs. 9.

RAPESEED.—There is a strong demand at Rs. 6-6 for Brown Delhi, Rs. 6-6 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 7-7 for Yellow Cawnpore. For Yellow Guzerat the price is nominal at Rs. 7-14.

POPPYSEED.—The market is firm at Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-13 with a good demand.

CASTOR SEED.—The market is steady and the price has improved to Rs. 33-8.

GINGELLY.—Unchanged.

COTTON.

With the decline advised from the other side the market was quiet with holders of ready cotton reducing rates Re. 1-2 without attracting much demand. The volume of business reported was small. Contracts were quoted quiet with little doing, with the exception of Good Bhownugger which was steadier at Rs. 168.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Spot 4 14-32d. = —1-16. Egyptian Fair Brown, 6d. = —1-16d. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

May.	May-June.	Aug-Sept	Nov-Dec, G. O. C.
4·20	4·20	4·16	3·62
—4·64	—4·64	—4·64	—2·64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	10,000	bales
Do. last year	7,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	"
Exports to Continent	23,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4 = —1-16	
Futures month of August	7·51 = —10	
Do. do. Dec	7·14 = —3	

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 3rd May, 1901:—

Cotton	10,590	bales.
Wheat	11,824	cwts.
Linseed	9,309	"
Rapeseed	27,064	"
Gingellyseed	1,942	"
Poppyseed	13,439	"
Groundnuts	103	"
Castorseed	5,913	"
Rice	9,715	"
Myrabolams	2,237	"

LONDON, 4TH MAY, 1901.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 94 3-4—1—16
3 per cent. Rentes	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 3-8 —1-8
Bar Silver in London	27 9-16 plus 1-16
" New York	unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17 plus 1
" New York	unchanged.
Discount Bank of England	do
" Short London Bills	do
" Indian Bank Bills	do

£1,00,000 paid into the Bank of England.
Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 38s. 3d. May-June.
Antwerp buyers strong.
Brown Rapeseed 38s. 9d. plus 9d. May-June
Antwerp buyers strong
The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull, Surats easier. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 200 bales. Surats 50. Imports 15,000 bales. Spot D4 13-32 Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian fair brown. D 5 15—16.

May	May-June	Aug.-Sep.	Nov.-Dec. G.O.C.
4·15	4·15	4·13	3·59
—5·64	—5·64	—3·64	—3·64

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	15,000	bales.
Exports to Great Britain	16 000	"
Mid.-Uplands	8 3-16 = —1-16	
Futures, month of Aug.	7.45 = — 6	
Do Do Dec.	7·09 = — 5.	
Total visible supply	3,080,000	bales.
" of which East Indian	194,000	"
" " Stock in London	10,000	"
" " quantity in sight	9,290,000	"

ACCORDING to a correspondent the plague trouble in the Sialkot District of the Punjab is assuming rather serious proportions. It is stated that twenty-five villages have joined in the movement, that a Naib Tahsildar has been murdered, and it is expected that a strong force of regulars will be required to quell the disturbances.

THE latest famine returns show an increase of 14,700 in the week in British districts in Bombay, where 293,200 persons are now on relief. Bombay Native States show an increase of 2,800, raising the numbers to nearly 30,000; Hyderabad (Deccan) had an increase of 5,300, making a total of 24,700.

BOMBAY:

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water 3-53m., 9-4a. Low water, 2-33m., 2-32a. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Coindi, Kilidani, Daraslem, Zanzibar and Seychelles per extra s.s. "Vadala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

DHUNJIBHOY EDALJI ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April 1901 was 420, of which there were 74 males, 230 females and 116 children.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of April the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,220. Among them the number of new admissions was 555. The average daily attendance was 113. The Hon. Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the Fund of this Dispensary:—Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi, Rs. 51.

NOT EXHIBITING THE REGULATION LIGHTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Babajee Raghoo and Mookand Govindji Hindis, were charged with sailing their vessels in the Bombay harbour without exhibiting the regulation lights on the night of the 3rd instant. Accused were found guilty and fined five rupees each.—One Tookaram Babajii, Hindu, was also fined five rupees for anchoring his vessel in the harbour without exhibiting the regulation lights on the same night.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders Slater disposed of the case in which Dagdoo Narayan, "alias" Bunshah, a bad character, was charged by Inspector Murray with highway robbery of a silver wristlet, the property of a Hindu coolie boy named Wittoo Gangaram. On Sunday afternoon last, the complainant was asked by the accused to go with him to Mandvi to carry a box, and was taken by him to Pydhonee, and thence to Byculla at 10 p.m., and thence again to De Lisle Road. At the last-mentioned place, accused slapped complainant and forcibly took the wristlet from him. Complainant got home at 1 a.m. and related his adventure to his father, who made a report to the police and had the accused arrested at the house of an old woman, with whom the complainant's basket had been placed under the accused's instructions. The latter admitted his guilt and two previous convictions, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest at the Kamatipoora Morgue on the body of Bhimabai Gopal Daya, a Hindu woman aged 28. She lived with her husband in a house near Dhobi Talao. From the 28th April last she was suffering from headache. On Wednesday she left her house with her husband and a daughter, aged 4, for the Victoria Terminus, whence she intended to proceed to her native country. On his way to the Station the husband stopped near the Money School to talk with a relative while the deceased together with her daughter walked in front of her husband, Gopal, down to Cruickshank road. Immediately the husband missed his wife and daughter. He searched for them, but could not find them. He again returned to his home, and on inquiry found his daughter at the Dhobi Talao Police Station. The latter could not give any information about her mother. Next day Gopal received information that a woman was found lying in a well on the Cruickshank road. He went there, and seeing the body identified it as that of his wife. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RUDHANPUR VICTORIA MEMORIAL.—Mrs. O'Donnell Rs. 10, H. H. Rani Saheb Rs. 700, Bima Saheb Sultana Jaha Rs. 100, Mrs. Nadeali Khanji Saheb Rs. 50, Mrs. Murtuja Rhanji Saheb Rs. 50, Mrs. Mardamali Khanji Saheb Rs. 20, Mrs. Jorawar Khanji Saheb Rs. 20, Rahmatbhoo Saheb Rs. 20, Sidi Mahomed Rs. 20, Mother of Thakore Chandulal Rs. 15, Mrs. Shivlal Diwanji Rs. 12, Mrs. Mahomadbhai Rs. 10, Mrs. Ibbram Mia Rs. 10, Mrs. Bhavsingji Rs. 10, Mrs. Pansalkar Rs. 10, Mrs. Dalpatrumji Rs. 7, Manchham Doctor Rs. 7, Mrs. Moropant Rs. 8, Mrs. Sahiar Rs. 5, Mrs. Sukhram Rs. 6, Mrs. Kodilal Rs. 10, Mrs. Dharamchand Rs. 8, Mrs. Dalsukh Saruphand Rs. 4, Mrs. Shivlal Badar Rs. 5, Mrs. Hurgova Rs. 3, Mrs. Jumabeg Rs. 5, Mrs. Sulam Mahridin Rs. 10, Mrs. Mahmad Mia Rs. 10, Mrs. Sidi Abumia Rs. 5, Mrs. Sidi Kadarmia Rs. 5, Mrs. Ishmia Razi Rs. 5, Mrs. Mahomadbhai Rs. 2, Mrs. Najmudin Syad Rs. 2, Mistress Javerbhai Rs. 5, Mrs. Wadia Rs. 6, Mrs. Samuldas Rs. 5, Mrs. Wamanrao Pandit Rs. 5, Mrs. Moise Rs. 5, Mrs. Jethalal Rs. 3, Mrs. Krasanaram Rs. 3, Mrs. Hajikhan Pathan Rs. 2, Salmaboo, mother of Syed Husein Mia Rs. 2, Mrs. Salam Jamadar Rs. 3, Mrs. Ramchand Hakim Rs. 3, Mrs. Sahimia Jaroo Rs. 1, Mrs. Amiram Chobdar Rs. 1, Total Rs. 1,208.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A WAGON.

Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, investigated the death of Balee Jabi a Hindu woman, aged 26, at the J. J. Hospital on Saturday last. Deceased lately lived with her father at Mahim, and was a labourer at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops at Currie Road. She left home on Friday afternoon to go to her work and was subsequently run over by railway wagons. Bakoola, wife of Jetha Hari, said she worked with the deceased. On Friday last at 1-30 p.m., she and the deceased were sitting for shade near a wagon on a siding near Parel Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The witness heard a rumbling noise of wagons moving and other workmen raised a shout to them to lie down as the wagons were to be moved. Witness lay down while deceased tried to get out from under the wagon. The wagon in the meantime moved and several wagons passed over her. The deceased screamed "I am dying." It was subsequently found that her right leg was cut off. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy, Harsi Driver of the engine No. 89, said that on Friday last at 2 p.m. he was working his engine at the railway workshop yard at Parel. He had two wagons attached to his engine to be put on a siding. He shunted them slowly up to where the line of wagons were on the siding. When the two wagons were attached, he backed the whole of the wagons on the siding to clear the main line. He heard of the accident 45 minutes afterwards. It was the backing of the wagons that caused the accident. He did not know that women were under the wagons. He knew that the work people are forbidden to sit under wagons. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR GRANT ROAD STATION.

THE Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital on Saturday last on the body of Dada Miya, a Mahomedan hawker, aged 60. Mathabudal Gowree, a pointsman on the B. B. & C. I. Railway said he was doing duty near No. 3 cabin on the Falkland road on Friday last. At half past six in the evening he was lighting a lamp, when he heard a whistle from an engine coming from the Grant Road Station towards the down line. He turned towards the engine and saw deceased some 25 faces off, trying to cross the railway line. The driver tried to stop the train, but before he could do so, the engine and two carriages passed over the deceased. There is no level crossing or gate near the place where the deceased was. He had no right to be where he was. The witness did not know why deceased was there. When the train stopped, witness went to the place and saw deceased lying between the rails near the second carriage with his head smashed in at the top, bleeding from the nose, ears and mouth. He was dead.

Cowasji Pestonji, driver of the engine No 14, gave corroborative evidence. The jury found that the death of the man was caused by fracture of the skull being the result of his being accidentally knocked down by an engine.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.

THE Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest in Gunpowder road, Mazagon, on Saturday relative to the death of Kessermull Chessmull, a Marwari, aged 35. On Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, deceased was standing near a house in Gunpowder road, when a bier was being constructed for the funeral of a man, who had died in that locality. At that time Raghunath Kashiram, a Hindu, said to deceased "This bier is being got ready for your funeral." On hearing the words deceased lost his temper, and an altercation ensued, in the course of which accused struck the Marwari several blows under the ribs. Deceased dropped unconscious on the road and was conveyed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he expired almost immediately. A post mortem examination was held on the body of the deceased, when it was found that deceased was suffering from rupture and enlargement of the spleen. The doctors who examined the deceased were of opinion that deceased might have succumbed to a blow. The jury found that the death of the deceased was caused by the accused doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. The accused was placed before Mr. P. H. Dustur, at the Mazagon Police Court, and the charge being proved, was sent to hard labour for one month.

GOVERNMENT have passed the estimate of Rs. 35,450 for the provision of a parade-ground for troops at the standing camp at Ranikhet.

THE SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, C. I. E. chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following is the directors' report:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their report on the operations of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1900 together with the audited statements of accounts for the same period. It will be seen from the balance sheet that the amount to the credit of profit and loss Account is Rs. 1,44,019-11-11, including the balance of Rs. 3,741-151, brought forward from the last year's account, and the sum of Rs. 8,000 which the agents have generously given up from their commission. Having regard to the continued depression which has prevailed in the mill-industry during the period under review, the result will no doubt be considered satisfactory. Deducting from the above the sum of Rs. 40,000 paid as an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the all year ended on the 30th June 1900, there remained Rs. 1,04,019-11-11; from which your directors have set aside Rs. 50,000 for deterioration of machinery account. The available balance of Rs. 54,019-11-11 your directors recommend appropriating as under:—1. Dividend for the second half year ended 31st December 1900 at Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share, making ten per cent. per annum Rs. 40,000-0-0. 2.—Bonus to the employees of the Company Rs. 3,500-0-0. 3.—Balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 10,519-11-11. Total Rs. 54,019-11-11. The mill and its contents including stock, have been insured to date for Rs. 34,45,770. During the year under report the following was added to the machinery at the mill:—4 ring frames, 25 calico looms, 1 Pirn winding machine, 1 wet ring doubling machine, 14 single carding engines, 2 single drum winders, 1 Dust trunk latice, 1 quadruple fly wheel, 1 steel Lancashire boiler, 1 double acting gear power pump. New machinery for which orders have been placed with the makers but which have not yet arrived are:—1 Calendering and finishing machine complete, 150 dobbies, 20 cards, 2 drawing frames and 2 slubbing frames. Two of your directors, Messrs. Dharamsey-Morarjee Goculdas and Narotum Morarjee Goculdas, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A devidend of Rs. 50 per whole share and Rs. 25 per half share for the half year ended 31st December 1900 was declared. Messrs. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas and Narotum Morarjee Goculdas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Ramchandra Krishna Kothavale and Sakalchand Motamlal were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each, provided that at the close of the year, they take stock at the Mill at Sholapur. Thanks were voted to the directors and agents for their able and satisfactory management of the Company's affairs. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

MURDER FROM JEALOUSY.

A DOMESTIC tragedy was enacted early on Saturday morning about half past two o'clock, in an open space of ground near Falkland Road, when Devji Teja, a labourer, murdered his wife named Secundrabai, aged 22. It appeared that the husband and wife were not on good terms. A few days ago an altercation took place between them, in consequence of which Secundrabai left the protection of her husband, and went to live with her brother in a house near Falkand road. On Friday night the man met his wife and persuaded her to return to him, and retired to rest in an open piece of ground at the junction of the Falkland and Foras roads. About two o'clock on Saturday morning, the man finding his wife asleep picked up a large granite stone and smashed her head. She died instantaneously. The man then proceeded to the Clare Road Police station, and surrendered himself to Police Inspector Sloane. He confessed that he had killed his wife, and took the Inspector to the scene of occurrence. An inquest on the body of the woman was held on Saturday evening when the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The accused will be placed on his trial before Mr. Lester, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. It is stated that the man was jealous of his wife.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	14	53
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	30	11	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	7	3	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	8	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	4	11
G Mahim and Worli	7	5	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	12
Total	69	50	170
Total plague deaths to date	94,989	79,315	
Same date last year	72	46	247

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	8	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	8	45
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	2	3	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	11	51
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	4	14
G Mahim and Worli	11	5	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	24
Total	46	44	212
Total plague deaths to date	95,035	79,359	
Same date last year	52	52	232

BANDRA.

There were 4 attacks and 4 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Friday.

IT may be remembered, writes "The Englishman," that among the volunteers who left India for South Africa a year ago under Colonel Lumsden's Command was Mr. C. H. McMinn, son of Mr. C. W. McMinn, Manager of the Tippera Raj. We learn that this young gentleman, after being invalided home from an attack of enteric fever, returned to South Africa and was attached as Lieutenant to Driscoll's Scouts. Lieutenant McMinn and a small party came into action with a Boer force about a couple of months ago, and were all made prisoners. Mr. McMinn being wounded. Nothing has been heard of him since, nor have repeated enquiries at the War Office resulted in any elucidation of his fate.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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THE MAHSUD WAZIRIS.

WE noticed a few days ago that although the Mahsud Waziris had paid Rs. 55,000 towards the fine of one lakh imposed by Government, further payments had stopped owing to inter-tribal quarrels. The position is a curious one, and shows the difficulty experienced in dealing with tribes among which the democratic spirit is in the ascendant. Thus A. a member of a Mahsud section or sub-section, has handed in his fair share of the fine in the present instance, but he is not strong enough to compel B a defaulter, to pay up, and he certainly has no inclination to pay B's share for him. B, therefore, is practically master of the situation: and he knows it. He probably says to his fellows who have paid their shares:—"If I follow your example, will you promise that I shall get my full share of the "maujib" (tribal allowance given by Government) when the Sarkar gives it to the tribe? If not, I do not see what I am to gain by the game that we are playing." There can be little doubt that the squabbling among the Mahsuds is on this basis; and that, as we recently said, they are too ignorant to realise that they are losing every month the Rs. 5,000 "maujib," which the Government have agreed to give when the fine has been realised. Meanwhile the blockade is a reality, and the Mahsuds are unquestionably inconvenienced by it. If it be rigorously enforced during the summer, the tribesmen will have to submit and pay every anna of the fine. There can be little question of this, and the Government have no intention, we understand, of having their hand forced by raiding parties. The policy deliberately adopted last November was that of blockade and not of a punitive expedition; there should be no departure from the lines originally laid down. The raids on Powindah caravans have no political importance; they were bound to occur in the natural order of things. The occasional attacks upon the Darwesh Khel Waziris are also only of interest as showing that the Mahsuds feel the pinch of the blockade, and consequently send out looting parties. The Darwesh Khel are well able to take care of themselves, and they are prepared to render us assistance by blocking the roads and passes to the west, where it is impossible to send troops. There is no need to prophesy a failure of the blockade: it was foreseen last autumn that it would probably be a long business.

As regards the blockade during the hot wheather, the only important alteration will be the redistribution of the moveable column at Zam. It will be divided into detachments which will occupy Girni, Zam, Jutta and Tank. Cavalry and infantry can assemble anywhere between Jandola and Tank in a few hours, and this being so it is scarcely worth while to keep the column intact. All these detachments are equipped with full service transport, so that their mobility is fully secured. It will be better and more economical to distribute the column in this way than to keep them in one camp and hut them there. The only troops to be hutted will be the moveable column at Sulliman Khel (near Janikhel and Tajori) and the column at Sarwakai. It may be possible to withdraw some of the cavalry to Dera Ismail Khan, unless the Mahsuds begin to show their teeth in earnest, which is most unlikely. The stoppage of all trade with them has had a very wholesome effect and the more sensible among them would gladly come to terms with Government at once.—*Pioneer.*

THE MADRAS CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE POLICE.

IN THE REPORT OF THE JUDGMENT OF THE High Court in the Mahunt Murder Appeal, published in our issue of yesterday, His Lordship the Chief Justice was reported to have said:—"It is a lamentable state of things, which has to be accepted, that the uncorroborated testimony of a Police Constable carries no weight in a Court of Justice." We now learn that what His Lordship actually said was:—"It is a lamentable state of things, if it has to be accepted as an axiom, that the uncorroborated testimony," etc. This certainly puts a very different complexion on his Lordships" obiter dictum and we regreat that such a mistake was made. The statement of His Lordship as reported yesterday implied that His Lordship actually accepted the axiom that the uncorroborated testimony of a Police Constable carries no weight in a Court of Law. This would have meant that His Lordship did not accept the authority of the Evidence Act; and further it would have meant that His Lordship endorsed a prevalent prejudice against the Police. To be thoroughly understood, the correct version of His Lordship's dictum must be read in conjunction with his immediately previous remark regarding the Superintendent of Police, who had deliberately refrained from calling a Police Constable who had an important piece of evidence to give because he (the Superintendent) found that the corroborating witnesses had been won over, and he feared that in the absence of corroborative evidence the Constable would not be believed. Moreover, the Superintendent no doubt thought that there was the further and still greater danger that the production of such a piece of evidence uncorroborated, would be looked upon as evidence of Police "concoction," and that the whole prosecution case would thereby be prejudiced. There is no doubt that the Superintendent's view is one that is widely prevalent, as much amongst the Police as amongst Judicial and Magisterial officers. We have heard of one District Judge, for instance, who once remarked a Deputy Inspector-General of Police that he would never think of convicting an accused on Police evidence. "Well if that prejudice of yours becomes known," was the reply, "you may depend upon it that the Police subordinates will manufacture as much corroborative evidence as is wanted." There lies in the real danger of the prevalent prejudice against uncorroborated Police evidence. It encourages another evil quite as bad as the evil upon which the prejudice is founded.—"Mail."

GOVERNMENT AND THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

IT is satisfactory to find that Government seems inclined to really tackle the many problems that require solution in connection with the finance administration and structural improvement of the Madras Harbour. On the principal engineering problem it has already arrived at a decision, but owing to some inexplicable delay it has not yet communicated this decision to the Harbour Trust Board and the Chamber of Commerce. As regards the Harbour finances, too, it has now passed orders on the letter of the Chamber of Commerce which was published in our columns on the 20th March and which dealt with (1) the method of repaying the Harbour loan, (2) the reduction in the rate of interest and (3) a possible diminution in the scale of Harbour dues under the differential schedule introduced last year. Items (1) and (2) Government has resolved to consider in the Financial Department while item (3) has been referred to the Harbour Trust Board for report. It will be seen that no finality has yet been reached in any of the three questions. But, at the same time, Government has not summarily and arbitrarily disposed of any one of them, as it has in so many instances connected with the Harbour on former occasions. This, at any rate, is so much to the good; and it is certain that if Government will only view these matters in a broad and liberal spirit it cannot fail to come to the same conclusions as the Chamber of Commerce.—"Mail."

THE BOER PRISONERS FOR BELLARY.

THE Camp at Bellary is now Quuite ready, and the Boer prisoners were despatched this afternoon, the arrangements for disembarking and entraining them being the same as announced in these columns yesterday. The special trains left Royapuram at 3-30 P. M. and 4-30 P. M. and the prisoners were accordingly landed in two batches at 2 30 P.

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Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Brumfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment:—He has repaired my Bike really well.

Captain H. A. Stein, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 5.

TERRIFIC STORM ON THE MEKRAN COAST.

Saturday's observations: A remarkable storm of cold weather type is now affecting the weather in Baluchistan and North-West India. It is possibly a development of the depression lying over Sind yesterday, but more probably a storm which has advanced from Persia into Baluchistan during the past 24 hours. The storm is unusually deep and much more severe and intense than cold weather storms usually are. A report received states that a terrific storm is raging on the Mekran Coast. Winds have increased very rapidly on the Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar coasts, and are blowing with the force of a strong gale. These coasts have hence been warned. No telegrams have been received from Persian stations to-day.

Skies are over-cast in Baluchistan and over the greater part of North-West India. Quetta, Chaman, Hyderabad, Kurrachee, Bhuj and Udaipur report light to moderate rain. Weather is very disturbed and stormy to-day in Baluchistan, Sind the Kathiawar and West Punjab and the storm will probably pass into Sind during the day. The barometer has fallen rapidly in Kashmir and also in the north of the Bay and South Bengal, and the weather is slightly suspicious in the bay to-day. Local thunder showers were received yesterday in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, West Deccan and South India. Poona reports two inches, Cuttack, Madras and Calicut each one inch.

THE Port Officer of Bombay on Saturday received the following message from Simla; Storm Signal. Deep depression passing through South Baluchistan will probably pass through Sind during next twenty-four hours. Storm will give South to West gales and heavy squalls in North. East Arabian Sea and Sind and Kathiawar Coast. Hoist cautionary flag signal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased almost every where, the fall being brisk to rapid in several place. Readings are highest in Mysore, and lowest in Sind. Gradients are very steep.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly over the greater part of the reporting area, and the force has been strong to a gale in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar and fresh to light elsewhere.

Both the day and night temperatures are generaly above the average in the north and below it in the south. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jhansi, and the lowest 66.° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably in some places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere.

Over two inches of rain has fallen at Poona, nearly one and a half at Calicut, over half at Trichinopoly and Bangalore, over a quarter at Negapatam, less than a quarter at Karachi and Bhuj, and a few drops at Coimbatore, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Dwarka and Deesa and Jacobabad.

The depression noticed in yesterday's report appears to have advanced in an east-south-easterly direction, and is now central over Sind, where the abnormal deficiency exceeds 125 of an inch, and the weather over the country to the north of Latitude 20° is cloudy, rainy, and very unsettled. Weather conditions are favourable for more general rain over nearly the whole of the reporting area.

The s. s. Arabia left Aden at 4 p. m. on 28th and experienced gentle variable winds up to Longitude 56° E thence to Longitude 59° moderate to fresh north-westerly winds, considerable confused sea, occasional lighting and overcast; thence to Longitude 62° strong winds to a moderate gale, frequent heavy rain squally confused sea, lightning and overcast sky. Corrected barometer 29·11 at 10 a. m. on the 1st instant; thence to Longitude 64° fresh to strong west-south-westerly gale, heavy rain squalls, confused sea and overcast sky; thence to Longitude 67° fresh to strong south-westerly winds considerable swell, cloudy sky; to arrival at 6 a.m. yesterday morning gentle south-east winds and south-west swell.

The s. s. "Metis" left Kilindini on the 2nd April and reports having experienced from Latitude 13° N, Longitude 57° E, fresh north-westerly winds and slight sea, thence to Latitude 18° N, Longitude 67° E on the 2nd moderate to fresh gale, high beam sea, confused swell and occasional squally weather.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th May.

1. There will be a Lecture at the Byculla Head-quarters to-morrow at 9 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

2. Leave of absence for 3 months is granted to 2nd Lieut L Barsha we, from the 2nd May 1901.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PETIT—May 5, at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, aged 78. Oothamna ceremony at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—April 28, at Sampigay House, Bangalore, the wife of W St Clair Johnson, of the Kulhutty Estate, Santavery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

THOMPSON—TYRRELL—April 27, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Lahore assisted by the Revd H Spence Gray and the Revd C J Ferguson Davie, John Perronet Thompson, I C S, Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery, to Ada Lucia, eldest daughter of Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, LL D, D CL, Litt. Doc, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

DEATHS.

ALBERT—April 25, at Rawalpindi, Phœbe Francis, the dearly loved wife of W Albert, Sub-Engineer, P W D, Railways, and daughter of the late S S Sullen, Presidency Port Master, Madras.

HUNT—April 27, at Bangalore, Eleanor Beryl, the infant daughter of George and Clytie Ellen Hunt.

MATHEW—April 30, at Calcutta, Ella Anna, the dearly loved wife of H A W Mathew, Audit Department, E I Railway, and only daughter of the late Captain Henry Hamer.

KEMP'S LIST.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1901.

"THESE FROM THE LAND OF SINIM."

SIR ROBERT HART, Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs, has reprinted in a permanent form, under this heading, his five articles on Chinese affairs from the pages of the "Fortnightly." To the articles are added copious appendices giving the text of a Tsungli Yamen circular to the Chinese Ministers abroad and the Inspector-General's memorandum concerning commercial relations. The papers, Sir Robert claims, deal tentatively and progressively with a leading question of the day—How to treat China. Their author does not claim for them that they are infallible, and it is well that he does not, for as such they will not be accepted. One of our London contemporaries somewhat illogically observes that if the worst should happen and if ten years from now the Powers of Europe should be contending with one another for the spoils of China, history will record that there was one man who strove to avert the catastrophe by treading, and teaching others to tread, the straight and narrow road of justice and mercy. England, it adds, has much to answer for in her dealings with China, but she may well be proud of having lent her the services of Hart, as, a generation ago, she lent her Gordon. On the other hand, the "Times," in a searching review of the work, comments on the fact that Sir Robert is content to argue that justice and expediency are on the side of the Chinese Government, and that until we abandon our countrymen to the tender mercies of Chinese Criminal Law, withdraw our protection from Chinese Converts to Christianity, silence our missionaries and renounce some of our commercial privileges, good relations between China and ourselves are hopeless. "The cynical boldness with which he maintains this position and justifies or palliates the conduct of the Chinese in the face of recent and notorious facts, is a conclusive proof that English statesmen could find no more untrustworthy guide in Far Eastern affairs amongst British subjects. Sir Robert Hart's knowledge and experience of China are very great, but his bias in favour of the worst abuses of Manchu rule and of Chinese exclusiveness disqualifies him for any position in the present negociations but that of a recognised advocate of the Imperial Court." That is trenchant, and it is also, unfortunately, just. Sir Robert's writings may be accepted as a plain and clear statement of the case for China.

Sir Robert Hart has been in China, and worked side by side with the Chinese for close on half a century. By association he has imbued oriental ideas, as not infrequently happens among persons of long residence in this country. But it is unnecessary to dilate upon the subject. Take Sir Robert's views as the statement of China's case and their publication will not have been in vain. As that it is full and complete. In the Chinaman's own words, Sir Robert gives us the standpoint he takes up. We did not invite you foreigners here. You crossed the seas of your own accord, and more or less forced yourselves on us. We generously permitted the trade you were at first satisfied with; but what return did you make? To the trade we sanctioned you added opium-smuggling, and when we tried to stop it you made war on us! We were no warriors, and you won, and then dictated treaties which gave you Hongkong, and opened several ports, while opium still remained contraband. Several years of peaceful intercourse followed, and then Hongkong began to trouble us. Close to our coasts and rivers it became a smuggling centre, the home of numerous Chinese settlers, many of them outlaws, who dare not live on the main land; these became British subjects, and you gave the British flag to their junks, which were one day British, and another Chinese, just as it suited their purpose; and out of this came the Arrow war, followed by new treaties, additional ports, legalised opium, and fresh stipulations, in their turn the causes of fresh troubles. You have treated the slightest mistakes as violations of treaty rights, and instead of showing yourselves friendly and considerate, you insult us by charges of bad faith and demand reparation and indemnities. The missionaries are charged with exceeding their rights. The European in China is, in Sir Robert's opinion, a man who thinks it his sacred duty, because he is a Christian; to attack every other cult and preach the gospel, who, because he finds consumers keep alive a demand for opium deems it his duty to supply it. He says that because the European learns that China has an immense population, therefore he inveighs against every restriction, and claims liberty to sell to all who will buy, and to buy from all who will sell. He is told by someone that China has no laws, that Chinese judges are corrupt, that justice is bought and sold, and that torture takes the place of evidence on oath, therefore he demands and obtains exterritoriality. He finds that China is not a military nation, therefore he pushes aside discussion, asserts his superiority, sees right in might, and has his own way. He has brought with him the idea that commerce knows only import and export duties, therefore he is indignant over rapacity which levies riverine dues and inland taxes. He knows that such and such is the way of doing things at home, there fore be condemns all Chinese otherness, and would put four hundred millions of people in the garments of forty. In short, says Sir Robert, his doxy is orthodoxy, and everything else is heterodoxy; and so intercourse, instead of being mutually beneficial, is the reverse, and instead of fostering and cementing friendly relations, is producing discord, ill-feeling, and even enmity.

It is when the Inspector General of Customs discusses remedies for these evils that he is found most wanting. He would have the Powers treat China and the Chinese in just the same way as we would treat any other civilised Power or people, say, America and the Americans put the Government of China on the same plan as other Governments. To do this we must renounce our Treaty rights and abandon the principle of ex-territoriality. If we did this—blotted out all the past and began our relations with China anew—all would be well, for does not the teaching of Confucius bid his people to entreat tenderly the stranger from afar and has not the worship of right grown amongst them for unity centuries so that the mere suggestion that right must be supported by might, excites something more than amazement! Even if we were disposed to give Sir Robert's observations serious consideration the extraordinary statements by which he backs up his contentions detract from them to such an extent that such consideration is impossible. He asks us to believe that the Chinese are really a people of broad views and tolerance, that a pre-eminently reasonable people, law reigns everywhere among them, and disorder is the exception, and that their leaders attain to power not, as is commonly supposed, through corruption and intrigue, but by their intellectual prowess. If all other writers are wrong, Sir Robert is right. Sir Robert is to their virtues more than kind and to their failings very blind. And we can understand and endorse the declaration of the "Times" that no more untrustworthy guide in Far Eastern politics could be found. He pleads for them as counsel would for those in whose defence he has been retained. As age comes upon us we are very ready to forgive those who trespass against us in the hope, no doubt, that our own trespasses may be forgiven and the spirit which moves Sir Robert Hart to compassion is similar to that which actuated Lord Roberts in his treatment of the Boer rebels. He argues against the partition of the country, the desire for which has been disclaimed. He decries any attempt to set up a new dynasty and cries for justice, patience and kindly consideration, combined, if possible, with just such a minimum of sympathy as may suffice to put ourselves in the position of those with whom we are dealing. That is what the Powers profess to aim at. But the practical interpretation the Powers will put upon these high sounding phrases will differ materially from that Sir Robert Hart desires.

FOREIGN-LABOUR TROUBLES.

IT has long been the aim of the Dockers' Union in London to bring all the dock workers in Europe into one vast federation, and the recent disputes among these men at ports in Sweden, Norway, Belgium, and recently the great strike at Marseilles are more or less the workings of the English movement. The object of the campaign is to abolish the middleman, whose existence, the men argue, is unnecessary and prejudicial to their interests. In many continental ports these individuals have largely disappeared owing to the combination of the men, who make contracts with the shipowners direct. At Ghent the dockers are so well organised that they have driven out the middleman; they employ one of their number to make the contracts; their Union owns all the necessary apparatus for carrying on the work, and the result is that wages have gone up six francs per week, while disputes have practically disappeared. The Marseilles men desire to end the middlemen's profit, and although we in India do not know the terms of settlement, whatever they may be, there is no doubt that in a few years they will achieve their object. National federations of labour exist in many foreign countries, and on April 15th a conference was held at Havre with a view to forming a French National federation. All these federations are in touch with the British Federation, and, possibly, the day is not far distant when the whole of the workers of Europe will form a gigantic combination. In England the organisation of labour has been followed by the organisation of the Shipping Federation of Great Britain, one of whose objects has been to encourage and develope the formation of similar national bodies on the Continent of Europe. It must be admitted, however, that the men have made greater progress towards international federation than the shipping owners owing to the rivalries and jealousies between the different ports. Now that the men's organisation is taking definite shape, owners will more readily sink these differences, and, side by side with the International Federation of Dockers, there will be a similar federation of owners. The elements of an international organisation already exist, and a vigorous attempt is going to be made to organise the supply of free labour in Continental countries in order that blocked ships may be discharged.

THE AUSTRALIAN VINE.

AN interesting circular has been published regarding the development of vine-growing in Australia, from which it appears that although the vine is not indigenous in Australia, it thrives there with a luxuriance unsurpassed by any of the celebrated vine-growing countries of the world. Over 70 years ago a settler brought a large collection of cuttings from Europe, and experiments proved the Australian soil was adapted to their growth The Hunter River and Murray River districts are the chief centres of cultivation, and neither pains nor money has been spared to introduce skilled labour, to put up presses, vats, and other manufacturing appliances of the most approved kinds. The result of such interprise is seen in the high place which Australian vines have taken at exhibitions all over the world. The greatest triumph was achieved at the Bordeaux Exhibition in 1882, when some of the most competent of judges classed the vines of New South Wales in the category of Grands Vins, and again at the World's Fair, a jury of skilled men pronounced the vines equal to many of the finest viticultural productions of the noted vine-growing countries of Southern Europe. The highest quantity of vine produced was 931,542 gallons in 1893, but as the season of 1901 is very favourable it is probable all previous records will be beaten. Attention is called to the great possibilities of establishing a large export trade in prepared fruit, and in Victoria and South Australia settlements have been founded to carry on this work on similar lines as it is conducted in California. Experiments made in drying grapes and currants of Australian culture have met with success in the London markets, and experts have declared the product to be of the highest quality.

THE BIGGEST SHIP AFLOAT.

ALTHOUGH the "Celtic," the new White Star Liner, which was launched at Belfast last month, is so far the largest ship that has ever been built, she is not otherwise to be a record breaker. She is a "leviathan" and therefore not a "greyhound." She is 700 feet long, 75 feet broad, has a depth of 49 feet and a gross tonnage of 20,880. "The Great Eastern" was a few feet shorter and broader; and her gross tonnage was 1,965 tons less than the Celtic. The new vessel has nine decks and accommodation for 2,556 passengers and a crew of 335. For the first time single berthed rooms are introduced in the first class accommodation, the White Star Company thus giving one more proof of their anxiety to meet the wants of passengers as far as possible. Improved arrangements are also provided for the third class passengers. The vessel is most stoutly built and when completed will be more truly a "floating city" than was the "Great Eastern," to which the phrase was first applied. Huge as it is, the "Celtic" does not, of course, represent the limit in size to which the skill of shipbuilders can attain, but it probably approximates the limit which is imposed by the docks and harbours of the world. If ships are to become much bigger, a heavy burthen will be put upon harbour and dock authorities compelled to provide for vessels of increasing draught.

WIND JAMMERS.

THE ocean race between four sailing vessels from Portland Oregon to Queenstown, the winner covering the distance in the extraordinary time of 101 days, will not be without a certain interest to seafaring people, particularly that portion of them who think that there is still a future for sail even though the Panama Canal becomes an accomplished fact. That there has been an increased demand for sailing-vessels of late years is proved from the annual ship-building figures and ship-owners are gradually becoming awake to the fact that to keep a number of well-appointed sailing vessels built on the most modern lines for the West Coast of America and Australian trade is some times as profitable as to keep the same number of steamers of the tramp type. The up-keep of a sailing vessel, despite the fact that she usually takes four months to accomplish a distance which can be covered by a tramp in half the time, is, comparatively speaking, nominal, which to shippers who are not in a hurry to have their goods delivered, the advantages to be obtained in the way of reduced freightage are considerable, especially in the case of cargoes on which the freightage of steam would run away with nearly all the profit. The death knell of the sailing vessel which has so often been sounded by Clark Russell, Bullen and other nautical writers is still a long way off, and the commerce of the world will continue to be carried by "Wind Jammers" as long as they offer facilities to merchants in the way of low freights.

KRUPP GUNS FOR THE AMIR.

SOME time since the Amir arranged for the payment of six lakhs and forty thousand rupees of the British-subsidy to his agents in Calcutta as a first instalment of the purchase money of six batteries of Krupp guns. One of His Highness' Afghan agents has since sailed by steamer *en route* for Germany to superintend their preparation.

WE are glad to hear that Sir Arthur Strachey, who has been ill in Simla, is now making good progress towards recovery.

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN has accepted the post of Adjutant-General in India. It is not known when he will join the appointment.

MR. ARUNDEL, the new Member of the Viceroy's Council, will arrive in Simla on the 18th instant.

H. M. S. PIGEON leaves Bombay for England on Thursday flying her "paying-off pennant." She will be relieved on the East India station by H. M. S. Lapwing.

His many friends in Bombay will read with pleasure the announcement from Home that Lieutenant Walter Windham, Royal Indian Marine, retired, has been appointed a King's Messenger.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT, Senior Member of Council left on Saturday by the 2 o'clock train for Mahableshwar. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his departure from Bombay.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge left Southampton on the 1st May and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on the 21st instant. The Hardinge will again leave for England with remaining details on or about the 1st June next.

His Highness Sujjan Singhji, the Raja of Rutlam, in Central India, has been touring in the hilly districts of Bajna with a view to see for himself the condition of the Bhils there. During his tour he came across a big tiger in the valley of Rajakhora in the Berda Jagir. The animal received two shots in his neck. It measured 10 feet long and was 4 1-2 feet high, the forehead being 11 inches

SIR FRANCES MACLEAN, as Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, received by the last mail a cheque for Rs. 5,879 from Sir Forbes Adam, the final contribution from the Lancashire Famine Fund. Lancashire, with Liverpool and Southport, has contributed in all Rs. 21,60,268 to the Fund. The Fund here has now been closed and the Chairman and Honorary Secretary, Mr. Cox, are now engaged upon the Report of their Committee, which they hope will be issued shortly.

THE SPANISH PRISONER AGAIN.

THE following communication which is sent to us by the recipient who does not "like to have all the benefit to himself," is, perhaps, as elaborate a specimen as could be produced of the begging letter. We do not vouch for its genuineness, though the certificate of identity and the cutting from a Spanish newspaper mentioned in the text accompany the letter. Its diction and audacity are equally entertaining:—

FORTRESS OF BARCELONA, 30-11-1900.

SIR,—Being a prisoner in this city and needing the help of a person living in the country of your residence I addressed myself to the international agency of universal informations which gave me the names and directions of three merchants of the Bombay between whom you are mentioned and as I have not the honour to know none of these three persons casually I chose yours better than any other, hoping God will have well inspired me so that I meet an honourable and serious person that will give me some tranquility helping me to save a fortune and the future of my dear daughter only 15 years old and who is in an orphan house.

This is the case: I was captain treasurer in the Spanish army, when, three months ago, I took a part in a conspiration that was prepared with the intention to transform Spain in republic and to conclude the actual government cause of the loss of our colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippines. I was designed by the revolutionary central meeting, to which I belonged, to go to foreign countries, to procure me the necessary elements to the revolution. To obey orders given to me I was obliged to abandon my post, and taken with me 400 thousand pesetas or 18,400 pounds, sum that I took to England decided to fulfil faithfully the mission that was confided to me. But three days after my arrival to London I had the misfortune to know that treason was done to us and that the principale chiefs of the insurrection had been reduced to prison and that I was myself on danger to be arrested every moment as the Spanish Government didn't be ignorant about the object of my travel to England. As the letter in which that notice was given to me was send to me by the colonel of my regiment who as myself was compromised in the complot, I couldn't doubt about the danger that menaced me and near it, and to lose any pursuit I depart to Paris, where I thougth seriously about my disastrous situation and at the future of my daughter who of 15 years and orphan of mother I left in Spain in a girls' school where, since the death of my poor wife, she lived to be instruct. Seeing that I could be arrested with a sum that the Spanish Government would have been losing in that case as well for the meating as for myself, and that my dear child would have find her self alone and abandoned in the greatest misery, I decided to go and take her with me and depart together to a distant country, because near of Spain, I would have been always afraid fearing to be arrested. To this event I transfered 32 thousand pounds over Bombay in two cheks that I took in two shut them in a secret compartment of my trunk. The next day conveniently disguised I depart to Figueras city situated on the franc Spanish frontier from where I send a letter to my daughter with 500 pesetas ordering her to come very secretly to met me in the hotel where I was lodging. But my letter was opened by the directress of the school who gave it to the authorities. Imagine my surprise and deseperation when, four days after that instead of receiving my daughter's visit a commissary with two secret agents send from Barcelone was calling at my house. was arrested and closed in this prison where I was submitted in law suit and later in war counsel, after what I was condemned to 15 years of military seclusion and to pay the expenses of the law suit.

Sentence says that if in the term of 30 days from that it was pronounced I would pay the expenses as much as 2,987 pesetas 45 cents, everything belonging to me as luggage that was taken me the day of the arrestation and that is in the deposit of this fortress shall be put to my disposition. This term ended luggage will be sold to pay the expenses and if the sum that would be given for it would not be sufficient, I must pay with a day of prison for each 5 pesetas of the total. But as in the secret compartment of my trunk are the two cheks and I am impossibilitated to go to the payment of the expenses to avoid the sale, because the day of my arrestation authorities took me all the money away I had with me, and it that unhappy moment will arrive all will be lost, because at that day all will be turned up to better show the trunk to the buyers as well as the objets it contains, and though the secret is well kept, it could be discovered in that case, my dear daughter, would be for ever abandoned in the solitude were she is now, as the directress cause of my ruin for ever after my arrest, put my poor daughter in the authorities' hands and against my opinion she has been put in an orphan house. You know now dear Sir, the reasons that oblige me to confide to you my secret the one I hope you will keep in the deepest of your heart. So if you decide to help me I offer you very willingly the 30 of the total of the cheks that you will without difficulty make effective by the presentation of each of those documents to the banks that have to pay them, but to conclude my business I need besides your personnel help you advance the 2,987 pesetas, or 120 ster. £ total of the expenses of the law suit so that I can be able to take possesion of my trunk. If you accept my proposition to send me the sum, you can do it with bank notes of no matter which country of Europe as here it is very easy to exchange them, but do procure that they will be of the greatest value possible what I suppose will be easy for you to get them in any exchange office but either your effort you would not be able to found them then send me, please, a chek payable to the bearer. In any to case and to be sure to receive them you will go to the post and you will register the letter but you will declare the value and at the envelope you will put the adress I send you here, which is the one of an employer of this fortress named Foma Pinnel. It is a brave man, father of four children without any other capital than his little salary and I have a great assurance with him as he was my ordinance in the regiment, and to-day by means of his faithful services, I can send you this letter which he will take secretly and so will give me yours also with the most surety, and I am sure that if he would discover the business in question we would not have any thing to fear from him.

Immediatly after you will have put the letter with the bank notes in a post for my tranquillity you will send me a cablegramme that will be the domicile of our intermediater, Pine, this second letter will be for me the information of the arrival to France of the capital which as precaution and for better surety I think prudent to make you adress them to the entry of a village situated at the Spanish frontier, only 6 hours from Barcelone, where Pinell will go and take them. Acting like this nobody will know I get some money of a foreign country and I can assure you the good success of the business, because as soon I will have liberated my trunk I will send you a chek of 12 thousand pounds with the instructions to send me the capital and immediately after having received it I will send you the other chek and then I would ask you to do an effort to comme yourself bringing me the money to have the pleasure to know you personnaly and to speak about the probability possible to place my daughter near you so that during my prison time you would be able to prodigue her the cares necessary to her age because I cannot count to day upon another person than Pinell; but though he is very worthy of my confidence I would not desire to be obliged to confide him the instruction of my daughter, because his wife and children are common people and not convenient to the morality of a young lady; also I must care that nobody in Spain will know my daughter is in possession of a fortune. At least, Sir, if God allow me to speak with you, we will have a chat about this, so that you will better "judge my misfortune. I include in this letter a certificate of identity that has been send by the Colonel Governor of this fortress, and so that you will better understand it you will find also in his letter the translation I did. send you also a piece of one of the newspaper, that spoke about my arrestation and the tranlation of it.

I think details exposed will let you understand the business in question. I have only now to remember to you, that departing from this date they are but 73 days for the expiration of the term fixed so if you decided to help me out act as soon as possible.

Hoping you will recive well my letter with my best regards I keep your afectunetely.

CARLOS ESTRADALE.

DEPARTURES BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

ON Saturday Sir Arthur Trevor, K. C. S. I., who retires, Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar two children and suite, Lady Robinson, Mr. F. R. Upcott, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India Railway Department, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebji, Mr. Justice Shephard of the Madras High Court, Mr. W.L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, Major Burke, I. M. S., Physician in charge of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, and Mr. C. W. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkote, proceeded home by the P. and O. s. s. Caledonia. Sir Arthur Trevor was met at the Ballard Pier by Dr. John Pollen, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Mr. Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E., and some officials of the Bombay Customs. He was garlanded by Mr. N. P. Vakil, after which he shook hands with those who came to see him off and left for the P. and O. barge. The Maharani of Cooch Behar's departure was quiet and unostentatious there being present to meet her at the pier her sister Mrs. Dutt and the latter's husband Mr. Dutt, barrister-at-law. Mr. W. L. Harvey and Mr. Waddington went through the usual form of oriental leave taking and were profusely garlanded.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS AT AHMEDNAGAR.

BATTLE WITH DELAREY IMMINENT.

CAPTURE OF A SMALL PATROL BY BOERS.

LONDON, MAY 4, MORNING.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons said that Ahmednagar was selected for the Boer prisoners by the Indian Government, and he considered the judgment of those on the spot was more reliable than that of anyone in this country.

The Boers are concentrating their forces at Hartebeestefontein and number four to five thousand men under the command of Delarey.

They have occupied a strong position in the hills. General Babington is in close touch with them, but is not sufficiently strong to attack.

Lord Methuen and General Rawlinson are converging on Hartebeestefontein, and a battle appears to be imminent.

A small patrol of the Diamond Fields Horse has been captured by the Boers in the vicinity of Cradock. They fought gallantly and only surrendered after all their horses were shot.

THE PLAGUE AT THE CAPE.

Lord Stanley, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that 41 cases of plague had occurred among the troops in South Africa, including 14 European soldiers, the localities being Capetown and Paarl.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have arrived at Port Phillip, where immense preparations have been made for their reception and landing to-morrow.

The City and suburbs are decorated in the grandest manner.

The Australians who have returned from the war in South Africa will form the guard of honour and troops from all the different States will participate in the procession.

OUTRAGE BY GERMANS ON A BRITISH STEAMER.

The British Tug "Ewo" collided with the German bridge across the Peiho at Tientsin, whereupon the Germans fired on the vessel wounding two of the crew.

The bridge greatly impedes the traffic.

THE JUBALAND EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MAY 4, MIDNIGHT.

Reuter's despatch from Mombassa says that the Jubaland expedition has successfully occupied Ofudo, and that the Sultan has agreed to pay a fine for the murder of Commissioner Jennings, whereupon the Indian troops will withdraw.

GERMAN DISCIPLINE AT TIENTSIN.

A German Sergeant and a trooper have been condemned to death at Tientsin for the murder of a Chinese in December last.

THE KOREAN CUSTOMS.

Mr. Macleavy Brown, Director of Customs in Korea, has again been dismissed.

DEATH OF AN M. P.

The death is announced of Mr. Stanley Leighton, member for Oswestry.

THE LONDON CENSUS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The census for the county of London shows the population to be 4,536,034, being an increase of 305,717.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

At a Cabinet Council held to-day in Paris, M. Delcasse stated that perfect agreement prevailed between the French and Russian Governments on all questions interesting to both countries.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in reply to a deputation of workers, said it was impossible to withdraw the Sugar duty, which was the most important part of the Budget.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN PRUSSIA.

A Ministerial Crisis has taken place in Prussia owing to the Conservative Agrarian opposition to the Emperor's canal scheme.

The Ministers of Finance, Commerce and Agriculture have resigned.

The Emperor has closed the Diet.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The following is the result of the race for the One Thousand Guineas :—

Aida (sic)	1
Fleur de'ite	2
Santa Brigida	3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Valetta arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 3.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Ferdenand from Bombay, arrived at Trieste, on the morning of the 3rd instant.

This Company's s s Raffaele Rubattino which sailed from here on the 15th April arrived at Naples on the 1st instant and at Genoa on the 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Brownuggar 318-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 13-16
2 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	53 1-2
Bar Silver	27 1-2

THE Government of India have issued orders specifying the condition under which special South African leave will be granted to officers and subordinates on the Indian establishment returning to India via England. The leave carries the allowances admissible during privilege leave.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, May 4.

Sirdar Ayul Khan spends his summer at Murree. A pretty wedding took place here to-day, when Miss M. Becher was married to Captain Holloway of the 2nd Madras Lancers. All Simla was present. The young couple left afterwards in a carriage lent by His Excellency the Viceroy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following postings are notified:—Riding Master Parr to R. A., Secunderabad; Major W. R. Cordue, R. E., to officiate Commanding Royal Engineers, Poona District, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, officiating Chief Engineer, Madras Command.

2ND LIEUTENANT HOSFORD, R. A., was bitten at Colaba by a mad dog on the 30th April, and proceeded at once to the Kasauli Pasteur Institute for treatment.

THE following revised regulations regarding the wearing of white linen collars by officers is promulgated :—(a) In Mess dress by officers wearing low waistcoats. (b) With Mess jackets fitted with roll collar. (c) With old pattern frock-coat having roll collar. (d) With white or khaki frocks, they are optional for corps, but all officers of a unit must be dressed alike. (e) They will be worn by Staffs and Departments with khaki or serge frocks, with which they are optional, but each District must be uniform. The collar is not to show more than 1-8 inch above the uniform. G.O.C.C. No. 121 of 1899 is cancelled.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS MAY 4.—Johnson, Captain, Madras R. E, from leave from England.

Georges, Lieutenant-Colonel, M. S., 3rd Madras Lancers, on leave from Secunderabad.

Kirkpatrick, Captain, M. S., I.M.S., on leave from Cannanore.

Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel, M. S., A. A. G., on leave from Secunderabad.

Burlton, Major, Bombay D. A. A. G. M., on leave from Poona.

Kilkey, Captain, Bombay I. M. Sion leave from Neemuch.

Kemball, Captain, Punjab 31st P. I., on leave to Nowshera.

DEPARTURES, MAY 4.—Stuart, Captain, Bombay 25th Bombay Rifles, on furlough to England.

Kilkey, Captain, Bombay, I. M. S., on furlough to England.

Westmacott Sir, Major-General, Bombay Staff, on leave to the Continent.

Lane, the Captain, 28th Bombay Pioneers, on leave to England.

Harwood, Lieut.-Colonel, Bombay, R.A.M.C., on leave to England.

Burlton, Major, Bombay, D. A. A. G., on leave to England.

Cookson, Major, Punjab R. A., from leave to Rawal Pindi.

Gunner, Lieut.-Colonel, Punjab, R. A., on leave to England.

Wimberley, Captain, Punjab I. M. S., on leave to England.

Kemball, Captain, Punjab, 31st Punjab I., on leave to England.

Quin, Lieutenant, Punjab, 41st Dogras, on leave to England.

Porter, Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th M. I., on leave to England.

Grant, Major, 4th B. B., on leave to England.

Burton, Lieutenant-Colonel, 25th M.I., on leave to England.

Johnson, Captain, R. E., from leave to Bangalore.

Georges, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Madras Lancers, on leave to England.

Kirkpatrick, Captain, I. M. S., on leave to England.

Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel, A.A.G., on leave to England.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT).

THE second match of the Simla season was played on Thursday, the 2nd instant, between Simla East and Simla West. The teams were on the whole fairly evenly matched, for, while the West had the services of Captain C. Wigram, the old Wykehamist, Captain F. G. Smallwood, who has for the past three seasons been one of the leading players at Barrackpur, Captain Portman, who used to play for the United Services Club at Portsmouth, and Mr. Leny; the East had Mr. J. B. Wood, the Oxford Blue and Old Marlburian, the Rev. H. W. Lewis, Mr. M. O. C. Tandy, and Captain C. C. Onslow. The East batted first and the innings realised 138, M. O. C. Tandy making 38, Captain Cotgrave 34, and Captain Onslow 21, none of the other batsmen being able to do anything with Wigram and Leny's bowling. The East started their innings in splendid style with Captains Wigram and Smallwood who each made over 100 before retiring. The players who followed knocked the tired bowling all over the ground and Captain Portman and Mr. Leny each contributed 45, the game ending with the score 385 for six wickets. The great weakness in Simla cricket this season is the bowling, as apart from Wigram and Lewis there is no reliable bowler up at present. The batting, however, is strong and we may look for some big scoring this season.

MOONLIGHT MARINE EXCURSION.

On Saturday night members of the B. V. A. Club, had a most enjoyable trip on the harbour. One of the P. and O. Co.'s large launches, the "Guicowar" was chartered and a numerous and pleasant company took advantage of the excursion. A slight swell, sufficient to give a gentle roll to the launch, gave an interest to the trip without interfering with the enjoyment of the passengers. There was music for dancing and many of the company found great joy in the exercise. Mr. Cornwallis Smith contributed to the entertainment of the excursionists by an appropriate song. There were refreshments in plenty, and the committee charged with the arrangements succeeded in their efforts to make the excursion in every way agreeable. The boat left the Apollo Bunder about nine o'clock and returned shortly after midnight. On the trip up the harbour a slight shower of rain was encountered. On reaching the Bunder an accident threatened to put a tragic end to the enjoyment of the party. A gentleman, in his eagerness to get ashore, jumped from the boat before it was quite near enough to the steps. He missed the steps and fell into the water. A rope was instantly thrown to him and he was quickly hauled on board again, none the worse, except for the wetting of his clothes. The incident occupied only a minute or two.

THEFT ON THE S. S. EGYPT.

ON the arrival of the P. and O. s. s. Egypt at Aden on her homeward voyage on April 24th, a lady passenger reported the loss of valuable jewellery. A search was instituted but without success. The vessel arrived at Aden on the Wednesday evening, and on Thursday the officials of the Sea Post Office, who had left the ship and were stationed on the Quarantine Island were required to permit their baggage to be searched. In the absence of a warrant the Mail Officer declined to allow this to be done. The warrant was subsequently obtained and on Sunday the sorters were taken to the P. & O. shed at Aden and searched. The police even desired to search the store bags which were sealed in Bombay, but were ultimately satisfied with an examination of such bags as were open and which contained the metal tags that are attached to the mail bags after the sorting of the outward mails on the voyage to Bombay. The search failed to disclose any trace of the missing jewellery; and the postal officials consider they have a grievance regarding the manner in which they were treated.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Egypt which left Bombay on the 20th April arrived at Marseilles on Thursday.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FORTHCOMING 'VARSITY CRICKET.

HUNTING NOTES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, APRIL 19.

THE vicissitudes of most cricket clubs are like the throw of the dice-box, i.e., one year you have a plethora of talent, the next an absolute dearth of it. With the Oxford and Cambridge clubs, however, it is slightly different. Thanks to a never-failing supply of capable public school exponents year after year, the respective captains are assured of plenty of "new blood" at any rate. What is more, it invariably happens that some fresh champions are unearthed, albeit more often in the direction of betting than bowling nowadays. This year, for instance, both 'Varsities should be strongly reinforced by a notable array of fresh batting talent. At Oxford, "Captain" Knox will have the services of the 1900 public school crack, E. W. Dillon (Rugby), who boasted an average of 56.36 for 14 innings. He subsequently did doughty deeds for Kent, and much is expected of him for the future. Other likely batsmen are B. A. White (Malvern) and P. Eglinton (Sherborne), who finished up with averages of 51.75 and 50-87 for 14 and 17 innings respectively. Another most promising batsman is G. Cookson (Harrow) whose average last year was 40.663 for 11 innings; J. E. Raphael (Merchant Taylors), 43·77 for 23 innings, G. B. Sanderson (Malvern). 38.41 for 14 innings; A. C. Von Ernsthausen (Uppingham), 32.05 for 17 innings; and J. M. Hulton (Charterhouse) 38.47 for 18 innings, are others likely to get extended trial, at least. These, with P. L. Peel (Bedford Grammar School), 36.28 for 16 innings; and R. C. Halse (St. Paul's). 23.25 for 13 innings, are the best known "Freshmen" at Oxford this season; but legion is the number of aspiring batsmen otherwise. Under this category one can place Messrs. M. R. Dickson (Marlborough), L. G. Cruwys (Winchester), D. J. Glass (Rossall), D. G. Schultze (Fettes), J. C. Farquharson (Dulwich), G. S. Fulier-Eberls (Clifton), etc. The last named is a fieldsman right above the average; in fact, he is reckoned by some as an embryo Vernon Royle. At Cambridge S. H. Day will have the services of H. K. Longman (Eton Captain 1900, and son of the famous "G. H."), and H. S. Bompass (Westminster captain 1900). These closed their season last year with an average of 45.45 for 13 and 49.07 for 16 respectively. Other notable batsmen are V. Harper (Rossall)—who has figured for Surrey—J. A. Lush Sherborne), H. D. Keigwin (St. Paul's), G. B. Canny (Malvern), G. M. Buckston (the Eton wicket-keeper), and A. M. Bashford (Merchant Taylors). All these boast 1900 Public School averages ranging 44.11 down to 26.87. C. B. Bond (Sherborne) is also expected to speedily justify the high opinions formed of him.

Other names which recall themselves are those of H. P. Anderson, S. S. Harris, A. A. Milne (Westminster) J. Bedell-Sivright (Fettes), H. Darbyshire (Shrewsbury), A. L. Inglis (Dulwich), etc., most of these will doubtless receive recognition in the preliminary matches. Both teams will be weaker in attack than defence, as usual, hence greater interest will attach to the newcomers in this direction. At Oxford Von Ernsthausen (Uppingham), R. D. Morrice (Brighton), D. G. Schultze (Fettes), and J. E. Raphael (Merchant Taylors), possess by far the best credentials. The last-named took 68 wickets at a cost of 10.25 apiece; Ernsthausen 66 for 14 runs apiece; Morrice 64 and 11 runs apiece; and Schultze 40 for 11.57 apiece. The old Uppingham bowler is one of the Hugh Rotherham type, by the way, and should prove most useful. Other likely exponents with the ball are R. O. Hunter (Winchester), H. Morgan-Owen (Shrewsbury), O. C. White (Merchant Taylors), etc. At Cambridge, E. G. M'Corquodale (Harrow) is an 'express' bowler boasting a 1900 analysis of 62 wickets for 12.33 runs apiece. He bowles with his head as well as his muscles, moreover, and is a decided acquisition. So also is S. S. Harris (Westminster), who last season captured 53 wickets at a cost of 15-50 runs a piece. One can recall dozens of others who can bowl "more than a bit"—as old Bob Thoms used to remark—notably A. A. Milne (Westminster), W. H. Sell (Rossall), E. M. Jones (Clifton), G. B. Canny (Malvern)—who took 39 wickets for 19 runs apiece—F. B. Wilson (Harrow), &c. So much for the better known cricketers of the newcomers. Naturally, one's list is of the briefest; and, oftener than not, it is the unknown exponents who force their way to the front. The great "Ranji" himself, to wit, was comparatively unknown prior to his first appearance at Fenner's. Of capable wicket-keepers there appears to be more than usual this year. Oxford will sadly miss H. Martyn—the finest 'Varsity wicket-keeper since Gregor M'Gregor's time—but A. B. Reynolds (Winchester and New College) should make an appreciable successor, if in residence. W. P. Robertson (Harrow and Trinity Hall), the Middlesex cricketer, should succeed T. L. Taylor at Cambridge, who also will be badly missed. Failing them, however, no uneasiness need be felt in this direction either way. Plenty of good men are available, of whom—and other matters germane—I shall chat next week. Altogether, the outlook is fairly rosy at both Universities and we ought to witness some capital sport this year. Exceptional interest will be taken in the Inter-'Varsity match this season for two reasons, (a) Cambridge do not mean Oxford to win all five major events if they can possibly help it, and (b) the Dark Blues are gradually drawing nearer to the Cantab's record, At present this reads:—Cambridge, 32 wins, Oxford, 29 wins, and 5 draws. Say what you like, the limits of even the oldest friendship are apt to become strained when the luck invariably falls to Damon, and not to Pythias. So in the case of this year's representative contests, i.e.:—Cantabs pretend not to mind the Oxonians pre-eminence but (in the main) they dissemble badly.

General items of interest may again be briefly permitted:—Trinity College (Cambridge) beat the Racing Club de Pairs at Rugby football last Sunday in Paris by 14 points to 5. J. E. Raphael (Oxford), the Old Merchant Taylors cricket and football crack, injured himself at the latter game last week. Latest news report him as getting along nicely, however, and his debut in the Parks will be watched with much interest. Old Oxonians and Radleians will sympathise with Jasper Knight (the famous all-round Oxonian sportsman) upon the death of his father, himself an equally famous athlete in his day and generation. It is regrettable to learn that H. B. Salaman (Cambridge), winner of the inter-'Varsity sabre contest last year, hanged himself during a fit of depression a few days ago. There is no chance of H. C. Pilkington playing for Oxford again this year, although available. C. A. Smith (Cambridge), the old-time Sussex cricketer, is beatifully suited in Mr. H. V. Esmond's new play, "The Wilderness."

The M.C.C. committee have made themselves responsible, subject to certain conditions, for the next English team to visit Australia. This marks a new departure, which it is hoped will be satisfactory to both countries. In 1900 the club consisted of 4,714 members, an increase of 92, of whom 3,969 paid, 405 were life-members, and 339 were abroad. Carriage standing room for members is to be charged at £1 per match. It is recommended that 5,000 be the limit of membership of the club. It is proposed that the Right Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, G.C.B., should be appointed a trustee of the club in the room of the late Earl of Londesborough, and that Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., be elected an honorary member.

In the first hunting season of the twentieth century the fortunes of the chase were uncertain and varied. At the beginning of November the outlook was wholly satisfactory. The cubs had been dispersed and hustled more thoroughly than climatic conditions had permitted of recent years, the grounds was fairly soft, and in most countries there was an abundance of foxes. Until about December 20 the conditions continued to be favourable, but the sport was disappointing. There was never any sequence of good scenting days. Now and then last gallops were obtained, but too often they were followed by slack periods, when foxes declined to run straight and hounds could not develop much pace. From the beginning of 1901 until the end of February hunting was frequently interrupted by frost, which invariably broke up just as skaters were looking forward to the enjoyment of their pastime. On Tuesday, January 22, we experienced the sad loss we are still mourning, and for a fortnight subsequent to the death of Queen Victoria all hunting fixtures were abandoned. Thus at the close of February hunting men had not received anything like an adequate return for their outlay, and there was much grumbling in consequence. In great measure March made amends, and until the second week of April hounds were still affording capital sport.

Changes of mastership have been somewhat numerous, but only the more important need here be noticed. Mr. Wroughton remains in command of the Pytchley, much to the satisfaction of members of the hunt; and Mr. Walter Cazenove succeeds Lord Southampton as master of the Woodland Pytchley. To both the Cheshire Hunts new Masters have been appointed In the North Mr. H. Wilson replaces Lord Enniskillen, whose resignation was generally regretted, and in the South Mr. Carbett, junior, succeds his father, who held office with Cheshire packs for a period of forty-five years. Mr. Wilson having up the Ledbury country to go to Cheshire, a master was required for the first-named back, and members of the Ledbury Hunt are certainly fortunate to have secured the services of Mr. Carnaby Foster; with his wife, the Duchess of Hamilton, he intends shortly to take up his residence in the neighbourhood. The season was unusually prolific of falls, and it is said to have to record that four of them ended fatally. About the middle of November Captain Burns Hartopp took a crushing fall over timber and sustained such terrible injuries that at one time his condition was most critical. His progress towards recovery has been uninterrupted, and it is much to be hoped that he will still be in command of the Quorn next season. His retirement would be a great loss, for he has shown peculiar aptitude for a post whose duties are difficult and onerous in a high degree.

Whatever opinion may be entertained as regards the propriety of hunting tame stags, it is impossible to view without regret the abolition of the Buckhounds. They had their origin at least seven centuries ago, and formed a link with the past when the deer roamed wild through stately forests of Merry England. Truly a Royal sport it was, hunting the wild deer, and sorry was the fate of him, who interfered with it. A short shrift and a long rope—no mercy was shown to the luckless individual caught red-handed chasing the Royal quarry. Most people will agree that in abolishing the Buckhounds a wise discretion has been used. It has already been pointed out in these columns that stag-hunting is no more open to the charge of cruelty than any other field sport. From a sentimental point of view it may seem cruel to keep tame animals for the purpose of following them with hounds, but as a matter of fact the deer are seldom injured or much distressed when taken at the end of a run, and being well fed and carefully tended they probably enjoy their lives as much as other captive animals. The country hunted by the Buckhounds was, however, being built over so rapidly that their abolition could not have been long delayed, and it was Queen Victoria's wish that they should be discontinued. Whether or not a Royal pack of foxhounds will be substituted for them has not yet transpired. Certain proposals have already been made to Mr. Garth, and they were discussed at a recent meeting of subscribers to the Hunt. It is certain that Mr. Garth cannot carry on the active duties of Master of Hounds much longer, and several of the hunt servants have received notice to leave.

Stevenson was badly beaten by Dawson in the match for the Billiard Championship. It was generally stated beforehand that Stevenson had been overplaying himself and was therefore not likely to be able to do himself justice and retain his title. It was John Roberts' physique that enabled him to meet and defeat anybody anywhere. It may be that some day there may be as fine billiard players as Roberts or as brilliant cricketers as Grace. But it will be many a long year before we shall see ability combined with such an excellent standard of physical strength that the players can continue to hold their pre-eminence for so long a period as these two champions have done for so many years in billiards and cricket.

A beautiful golf story, guaranteed as being "mostly true," is sent by a correspondent to the "Globe." He writes: "Some years ago I was playing in a match in India, Bangalore v. Madras, when a hawk suddenly swooped down on my ball and carried it off in its claws. I appealed to my adversary to allow me to drop another ball, but he was one of our canny brethren and replied, 'Eh, no, mon, lost ball lost hole.' This did not admit of argument, and although I did not grin I bore it. Some weeks afterwards I went for a walk before breakfast, and, climbing a rocky eminence to see the view, I came across a hawk's nest, and by it a dead hawk, and in the nest—my golf ball; both the hawk and the ball were quite warm. I sent the hawk to the curator of the museum, and asked for a post-mortem; his verdict was 'a broken heart,' and on my telling him the story he had no doubt that the poor bird had expired in its vain efforts to hatch out my 'Silvertown.'"

Saturday's League results have effectually settled the fate of one of the struggling clubs whose records stand at the foot of the table. Victory by twelve clear goals in their match against West Bromwich Albion could alone save Preston North End, and as this did not, of course happen, the old Invincibles—or rather we should say their descendants—will have to arrange a Second Division card next season. Such an indignity has been threatening them for years, and seemed certain to come sooner or later. Preston were passive spectators on Saturday the while their doom was being sealed at Nottingham, where Stoke followed up the good work accomplished earlier in the week at Wolverhampton by an undoubted demonstration of superior football against Notts. They were the first to tarnish the unbeaten home certificate of the "Wolves," and however much uncharitable people may be inclined to suggest that there was a bond of sympthy between the two teams, one of which was already high and dry and the other face to face with the imperative necessity of winning in to secure themselves, the fact remains that Stoke played a better game than their opponents, and the luck which has befallen them when little expected, in their last two out matches, is but a fair return for some cruel misfortunes which have befallen them at various times during the season. It is not too much to say that Stoke, although they have lost the record number of matches—18—in the First League up to date, honestly deserved to win several of these. They are not yet, of course, out of the wood, although West Bromwich Albion are tied to win their four remaining games in order to escape. At any rate they must win three and draw the other one, pile up a big array of goals themselves, and not allow their opponents to once get through. This appears to be as much an impossibility as is the task of Preston North End, Preston are resigned to their fate, and the Albion alone have any interest in the affair. A single goal scored against them will make all the difference in the world. And this difference, if things do come to the worst, they will, of course, find out next season, with an opposition programme of First League football either at Aston or Small Heath to face every Saturday. After all Preston's pitiful condition during the last few years required a period of convalescence. They have simply not been able to keep pace with the times owing, as much as anything else, to the paucity of support accorded them, and a season among the lower orders will, or should, give the people in the proud town more opportunity of watching a winning team than has been the case for a long time. The club has so often escaped by the "skin of the teeth, "once by a goal average which had to be calculated to four places of decimals, and on another occasion boasting an advantage very little more substantial, that there was no guarantee of it doing any better with further respite. A season in the Second Division has served to knit the forces of more than one club so relegated, and has been the means of re-building it, and we hope this will prove to be the case with Preston. Even with the great County League which has at times been so assiduously boomed as a haven of refuge for these unfortunate clubs in Lancashire, blessed, or rather cursed, with a lukewarm support, some member, we suppose, would have to drop out of that at the end of the season, and we fancy that a reconstruction, as suggested, on parochial lines, has few sympathisers outside one or two towns.

SIMLA SEASON.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA 2ND MAY.

THE weather has now turned quite warm. There is even a superfluity of dust upon the Mall. The wild pear has put off its bridal bouquet of blossom and dressed itself in glossy green. The snow lingers upon the Chor, but the thud of gallopiug polo ponies, that comes up to me from Annandale, as I write, contradicts the saw which says that the Simla season cannot begin with the icy covering of that particular hill unmelted. Last Saturday was the first gymkhana. Cricket has begun, and polo goes on almost daily. The annual levee will be held at about the usual date, and the State Dinner is to take place as usual.

The sensation of the week has been the changes which take place in the Public Works Department, consequent on the retirement of Sir Arthur Trevor and the transfer of Mr. Upcott to the India Office. The appointment of Mr. Arundel to the membership has been well received here. It was the turn of Madras to send a representative to the Supreme Council, and it is recognised that the officer who has been chosen is eminently qualified, by long and distinguished service in the Southern presidency, to take up the duties that will devolve upon him. For the present he will be in charge of Public Works, including both Railways and Irrigation. It is understood that this is only a temporary arrangement, though exactly what is to be eventually done has not yet been announced.

In the departure of Mr. Upcott Simla loses one whose ability has contributed not a little to the great expansion that has taken place in Indian railways during the past few years, and who will be remembered with friendly feeling by many of those who have served under him. His successor, Mr. Brereton, has won his spurs in the difficult post of Director-General of Traffic, in the conduct of which he has visited and acquired unique personal acquaintance with the management of nearly every railway in India. Mr. Brereton is qualified, therefore, in an altogether exceptional degree, to steer the department through the changes that are pending. Public Works in India have become so specialised, and the line of cleavage so marked, between irrigation with its intimate connection with revenue and agricultural questions, and railways and telegraphs which resolve themselves, so far as the Government of India is concerned, into a question of providing finances to carry out what the departmental experts recommend, that the system, hitherto in force, has passed out of date. The long talked of creation of an Agricultural portfolio, to embrace all matters relating to the assessment of the land revenue and the prevention of famine, presents various difficulties. That increased efficiency, however, in administration would be secured by such an arrangement admits of little doubt. Its desirability has been brought, of late, into especial prominence, by the occurrence, in quick succession, of two disastrous famines. These make it impossible to continue the system of neglect, tempered by spasmodic and insufficient action, hitherto pursued in relation to the development of agriculture.

The time has come when the sustained attention of the Government of India must be directed to the industry which ordinarily supports and in time of famine is liable to leave destitute quarters of the inhabitants of the country. The creation of an occasional Director of Land Records, and the appointment of a few isolated specialists, without means of carrying on researches on a scale commensurate with the problems requiring solution, will no longer suffice. Agriculture is a science of the most complex kind and calls for the services of the very highest developments of modern science for its successful prosecution. These the United States Government have begun to apply successfully and with infinite profit in America. There is no reason why the same should not be done in India, and the designating of a Member of the Council of the Viceroy to devote himself to the furtherance of the matter would be a very important move in the direction of bringing it about.

A matter that has been the subject of some talk here has been the attack that has been made on the policy of sending Boer prisoners to Ahmednagar. The fact seems to be that the place is climatically exceedingly similar to the Transvaal. It is situated on the plateau of the Deccan, two thousand feet above sea level, and has a dry atmosphere, and, even in the hottest weather, delightfully cool nights. It is ordinarily a very fairly healthy station. It suffered like all other places in Western India from the drought of the famine. The death-rate of its European troops last year, however, was only 13 1-2 per thousand, which was considerably less than the corresponding death-rate in several of the better known of the Indian hill stations. The general opinion here seems to be that the outcry that has been made against the place is altogether unreasonable.

ARMY CRICKET V. CIVILIAN CRICKET IN INDIA.

THE strength of Indian cricket always affords an interesting study to people interested in the National game, and as the ranks of cricketers are recruited every year by fresh arrivals, both military and civilian, it will not be amiss to glance at the names of the leading army and civilian cricketers throughout India at the present time. To take the military exponents first, we have a long string of names, the chief among whom are the following:—The brothers A. P., H. B. and C. E. Champain, Captain M. D. Wood (Bombay), Captain A. P. Douglas, Captains J. L. Rose and H. D. Watson (Punjab), E. B. Mathew-Lannowe and M. E. Dopping-Hepenstal (Punjab), Major Lamb (Madras), Captain A. Newnham, M. O. C. Tandy, Captain C. Wigram, R. L. Ricketts, E. P. Thomson (Behar),. A. J. Biscoe (Calcutta), R. H. Dewing (Burma), E. F. Cresswell (N.-W. P.), C. G. Ames (Madras), Captain Hutchinson (N.-W. P.). Captain G. F. Stainforth (Punjab), Major Omerod (Bengal), R. A. Cassels, H. H. Bond, Captain H. Gore (Mussoorie), C. Alexander (N.-W.P.), and Captain C. C. Oaslow (Simla). Several very fine players are at home, on leave or at the front, among them being H. R. W. Brewis (Madras), P. R. Creed (N. W. P.), J. G. Greig (Bombay), C. S. Rome, K. Wigram, F. G. Turner, H. C. Laverton and G. T. Lee (Punjab). Were it possible to get together a team representative of army cricket in India at the present time the team would probably be selected from the following:—H. B. and C. E. Champain, M. O. C. Tandy, J. L. Rose, Major Lamb, E. B. Mathew-Lannowe, A. P. Douglas, C. Wigram, R. L. Ricketts, E. P. Thomson, C. G. Ames, R. H. Dewing, and M. D Wood. Civilian cricket is, on paper, at all events, stronger than army cricket this season, and includes such players as the following:—C. T. Studd, M. R. Jardine, H. D. Watson, E. H. Bray, B. N. Bosworth-Smith, and J. B. Wood, all Old Blues; H. Reynolds, E. B. T. Studd, S. D. Pears, A. P. Symonds, H. W. Lewis, C. T. Allen, J. R. Curtis (Burma) W. E. Moran, C. and W. Marsham, W. Troup, E. L. Copplestone (Belgaum), A. R. Hignell, N. Bonham-Carter, F. F. Lyall, E. W. Collin, R. L. Sinclair, J. D. Guise, C. L. Alexander, E. P. Chapman, T. H. Tollinton, F. L. Sprott, and a whole host of others. The Indian Civil Service, without having to draw on other civilians, could place a very strong team in the field which could be selected from the following:—H. D. Watson (Harrow and Oxford), B. N. Bosworth-Smith (Harrow, Oxford and Middlesex), J. B. Wood (Marlborough, Oxford and Leicestershire), N. Bonham-Carter (Winchester), A. R. Hignell (Malvern), J. H. Curtis, of the Burma Commission (Clifton), T. H. Tollinton (Cheltenham), E. P. Chapman (Loretto), E. W. Collin (Cheltenham), F. F. Lyall (Haileybury), C. L. Alexander, the Cambridge Soccer Blue, who is also a good cricketer, and G. Curtis, the Madras Postmaster-General. To select a represen tative team from all classes of civilians would be rather a difficult thing, the claims of so many would have to be considered, but I fancy the final choice would see most of the following players included:—Bosworth-Smith, Wood, Watson, Jardine, C. T. Studd, S. D. Pears, E. B. T. Studd, Reynolds, W. Troup, E. H. Bray, A. P. Symonds, H. W. Lewis, J. H. Curtis, W. Marsham, and C. T. Allen. Of these fifteen players all but two have received their earlier cricket training at one or other of the large public schools; five obtained their Blues, three at Oxford and two at Cambridge; seven have played for first-class counties; three have played for the Gentlemen against the Players; and one has played for England against the Australians.

R.

DEATH OF SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, BART.

THE Parsee community loses its oldest patriarch and philanthropist in the death of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, which took place yesterday morning at his residence, Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, in the seventy-eighth year of his ages Sir Dinshaw, who had been suffering from complications, took to his bed about a month and a half ago. About the middle of last month, his illness took a serious turn and dangerous symptoms of general debility developed themselves, Dr. Hatch, Dr. Childe, and other eminent physicians were constantly in attendance upon him, but the best medical talent failed to re-establish his health. For some days past, he was under the special treatment of Dr. Eruchshah, who combines in his general treatment the European with the Oriental healing art, and who was assisted by his aged father, Mr. Jamsetjee Hakim of Surat, in his treatment of Sir Dinshaw; but all their expedients failed; and Sir Dinshaw went to his final rest in the presence of his only surviving son, the Hon'ble Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, his daughters, and his many grand children, and a large number of relations. Chief among the latter were Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, the future Baronet, who immediately succeeds to the title, the sons of Mr. Cowasjee, Sir Dinshaw's deceased eldest son, etc. In this city, and more particularly in the Parsee community, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit acquired such a name and fame, that he was considered one of the greatest of merchants, a philanthropist, a sound financier, and a man of unflagging industry. Born of a respectable family, he rose from his youth by sheer dint of perseverance to eminence in commercial circles, and attained a front rank in charitable benefactions, which amount to the munificent sum of over thirty-four lakhs of rupees By his extensive business operations, guided by his sound sense, he amassed a large fortune.

HIS VAST BUSINESS.

The vastness of his business may be realised from the fact that he had the management of six large mills for the manufacture of twist and cloth, in which he had invested lakhs and lakhs of rupees. Thousands of mill operatives are employed in these extensive factories. Owing to his integrity and his philanthropic disposition, he had secured the good-will and affection not only of his own countrymen, but of men of other nationalities as well. Being besides of pious inclinations, he had taken the lead in building and endowing religious edifices. He was a shrewd and intelligent man, and took a part in all movements of a public character. The chief concerns which Sir Dinshaw managed were the Manockjee Petit and Dinshaw Petit Mills, Tardeo and Parel, paid-up capital, Rs. 40,50,000, employing about 5,000 operatives; the Framji Petit Mill, Mazagon paid-up capital, Rs. 12,50,000, employing about 1,200 operatives; the Mazagon Mill, Mazagon, paid up capital Rs. 12,50,000, employing about 1,500 operatives; the Bomonjee Petit Mill, Mahalaxmee, paid-up capital Rs. 6,60,000 employing about 1,300 operatives; the Victoria Mill, Gamdevi, paid-up capital, Rs. 600,000, employing about 450 operatives; and the Bombay Dyeing Factory, Mahim, employing about 1,000 operatives. The total capital of these establishments amounted to Rs. 90,05,000; the paid-up capital to Rs. 78,19,000; and the number of hands employed to about 11,000.

HIS KNIGHTHOOD.

Before he obtained any title from Government, he had given away more than fifteen lakhs of rupees in charity. He was respected by all men, as a scion of the Parsi community, and a first-class banker and financier. Every member of his community, and native society at large, had long expected to see him honoured with a title; and it was most gratifying to all when the honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him. In the year 1887 was celebrated the Jubilee of the late Queen Empress' reign. It was Her Majesty's gracious pleasure on this memorable day to bestow honours and titles on those deserving of them; and amongst these was the fortunate Mr. Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, on whom was conferred the title of Knighthood.

The Parsee community rejoiced at the honour granted to one of its distinguished members. This title was first conferred on Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, whose charities and benefactions were universal. The next Parsi gentleman who was knighted by the Queen was Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney. And the third fortunate man was Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit. In the beginning of 1887, the Governor conferred on him the Shrievalty of Bombay, and very soon after he was made a Knight. A public address and entertainment was given to him by the principal residents of Bombay on the occasion and numerous other addresses and dinner parties were given by various public and private individuals. These manifestations of joy were not confined to Bombay alone, but the inhabitants of remote towns and cities which had received benefits from Sir Dinshaw's generosity, gave expression to their sincere appreciation. In some cases these addresses were presented to him by deputations from up-country.

THE PETIT FAMILY.

The family name "Petit" seems to have been derived from the fact that Nusserwanji Cowasji, the grandfather of Sir Dinshaw, was the agent for masters of French vessels visiting this port, and being of a short stature, was called by them in their language "Petit" and the name has ever since remained attached to the family. Mr. Nusserwanji first came from Surat in the year 1785, and settled in Bombay. Some of his near relatives had preceded him and made Bombay their perman

delegating a fit and proper person to that country to carry out the objects of the Association and to build a Tower of Silence and otherwise to see to their exemption from tyranny. He was also instrumental in promoting similar charitable and religious institutions in various parts of India, such as a fire-temple in Satara and a tower of silence in Anroli near Surat. During the Mahomedan riots of 1851, the Parsis residing in Sbek Memon Street and the adjacent district, suffered much from their water supply being cut off, but owing to his personal exertions, efficient arrangements were made for a constant and copious supply. He was the President of the Law Association for framing an Act for the marriage, divorce and succession rules amongst the Parsis, and of the Association for the amelioration of the Persian Zoroastrians, from the beginning to the end of his life. He had been a member of the then existing Parsi Punchayet and a Trustee of the Fund since its formation, and the execution of the deed in 1851, in which year he was nominated by the Bombay Government a Justice of the Peace. He died at the age of 57 years in May 1859.

To the late Mr. Maneckjee were born two sons, Sir Dinshaw and Mr. Nusserwanjee. Following in the footsteps of their father, they fully maintained the traditions of their family by their generosity and annual liberal charities. They were of a religious turn of mind, and were reputed to be staunch Zoroastrians. They commenced life together as partners in trade; but sometime afterwards, they separated; and Mr. Nusserwanjee carried on his own business and managed his three mills himself.

Sir Dinshaw was born on the 30th June 1823, in the house of his maternal grand-father, Sett Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, in Borah Bazar Street, Fort. His mother was Hamabai, the eldest daughter of Mr. Jeejeebhoy. He first attended a Guzerati school conducted by a master, whose deformed figure gained him the name of "humpy teacher;" and when nine years old he commenced his English studies under Sargeant Seitz, and subsequently in the school of Mr. Mainwaring, and Mr. Cuthbert, Sir Dinshaw and his brother, Mr. Nusserwanji, were married on the 27th February 1837. It was a curious coincidence that the "Jubilee" of Sir Dinshaw's marriage happened to fall in the same month as the "Jubilee" of the Queen Empress' reign. On the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, Sir Dinshaw decorated his Fort residence, and his office, and in the evening erected arches of lights about half a mile long on both sides of the Hornby Road, which made a very brilliant display. Sir Dinshaw was married to Bai Habhaijee, daughter of the late Mr. Framji Bhikhajee, Panday, a most happy union, as Lady Sakurbai Dinshaw had well established her name for affability, social virtues and the comprehensive charities, which bear her name.

As happy in other respects, Sir Dinshaw was fortunate in his domestic circle. There were fourteen children born to him, six sons and eight daughters; and with his grand-children he was at the head of a numerous and happy family. Five of his sons are, however, dead, the Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit being now the only surviving son. The eldest son died in 1878, and the second son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw, on whom, according to the letters patent of the Baronetcy, the title was to devolve, died in August 1895. The title will now devolve upon Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, son of Mr. Framjee and grandson of Sir Dinshaw.

BUSINESS HABITS.

Busy as Sir. Dinshaw's life was, he found time to attend to public concerns, and although not prominent in local politics he took his fair share of work and had been the means of accomplishing much good in a quiet way. His business capacities and commercial instinct had caused his services to be much sought after by public companies. He was a Director of the Bank of Bombay, the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, and several others, besides being a director of all the mills under his management. He was a member of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund Committee, the Society for the Relief of Destitute Persian Zoroastrians in Bombay, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Sassoon Institute, the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, the Parsee Punchayet Trust Funds, the Bytamjee Jejeebhoy Trust Fund, the Merwanjee Panday Charitable Fund, etc. Sir Dinshaw was from the year 1883 a Government nominee in the Municipal Corporation for some years and president of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

HIS CHARITIES.

Sir Dinshaw's charities have been numerous, and of a catholic character. Asylums for infirm animals, schools, dhurmsallas, reservoirs, dispensaries, and numerous other institutions made many calls upon his liberality, and Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians as well as Parsees, have shared in the fruits of his munificence. Sir Dinshaw was instrumental in having constructed Towers of Silence and Fire Temples in several localities for the use of his co-religionists. His philanthropic career commenced from 1859, and from that time up to the present his charities continued to flow unceasingly, bringing the total amount to Rs. 34,20,038. Among his other benefactions may be mentioned the Bai Sakurbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, the Female College, the Petit Hospital for women and children, and the presentation of the Elphinstone College and land to the Government for the Victoria Jubilee Technical institute. His later benefactions may be enumerated as follows:—1890, Rs. 62,411; 1891, Rs. 1,50,600; 1892, Rs. 61,110; 1893, Rs. 1,39,937; 1894, Rs. 79,259; 1895, 79,420; 1896, Rs. 1,09,486; 1897, Rs. 1,08,651; 1898, Rs. 1,32,658; 1899, Rs. 1,37,600; 1900, Rs. 1,30,000. His charities this year have not been ascertained.

HONOURS TO SIR DINSHAW.

Besides being a Justice of the Peace, Sir Dinshaw was a Fellow of the Bombay University. In November 1886, the Government of Lord Reay, conferred on him the Shrievalty of Bombay. He had been a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and in April 1886, he was nominated a member of the Supreme Legislative Council. The title of Baronet was conferred upon him in May 1890, and will now devolve upon his grandson, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Sir Dinshaw took place yesterday afternoon at "Petit Hall," Malabar Hill. It was attended by about four thousand males, and about one thousand females, who took part in the mourning. Dustoor Darab Peshotun Sanjana, Dustoor Kaikhesru Jamaspja Jamaspasana, and other high priests joined in the funeral ceremonies, and a large number of priests joined in the prayers for the deceased gentleman.

Among those present were members of all the well-known Parsee families, the Sir Jamsetji family, the Wadias, the Ready Money, the Panday, the Allbless, the Dadysett, the Ashburner, the Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, the Parakh, etc. After the last sad office of doing obeisance to the deceased had been gone through by the members of the assembly, the funeral procession headed by the Dustoors, started from Petit Hall at 4 o'clock, and having proceeded along the Cumbala Hill road, entered the precincts of the Towers of Silence by the main gateway on the Gowalia Tank road. The roads along the route of the procession were thronged by large numbers of spectators. At a few yards from the Tower of Silence, the iron bier bearing the corpse was placed upon the ground, when the members of the procession had another opportunity of doing obeisance to the deceased. The assembly then retired to prayers in another part of the compound of the Towers of Silence, and soon after dispersed.

THE plague returns for the week ending April 27th again show a marked decrease, the number of deaths reported being 4,093, against 6,304 in the week preceding. The principal figures are: Bengal Districts, 1,707 against 3,258; Bombay Districts, 468, against 570; The N. W. P. and Oudh, 424, against 662, Bombay City, 393, against 602; Calcutta, 215, against 389. The Punjab showed an increase from 518 to 547; Karachi, from 211 to 270, Kashmir (Jammu), from 25 to 33. As regards the N.-W. P. and Oudh, 229 deaths occurred in Ballia District, 162 in Benares, 29 in Jaunpur, 4 in Allahabad, and two suspicious seizures were reported from Agra.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

THE 47th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., on Wednesday the 17th ult. under the presidency of Mr. J. Howard Gwyther.

The Chairman said: The directors, in submitting the annual report for 1900, are confident, that the shareholders will receive the statement with satisfaction. The results have only been obtained by hard work, incessant vigilance and prudence on the part of the executive, and, as a mark of their appreciation, the court have unanimously voted to the staff a bonus of 10 per cent. upen their salaries. To be successful a bank must have the intelligent sympathy well as the mechanical services, of its officers, and to reach that ideal the men who are mainly responsible for the progress of the institution must feel that their endeavours are appreciated in a practical fashion. Those of you who take and interest in the welfare of India will have noted the gratifyin report of the Finance Minister recently issued. Despite the two scourges of famine and plague the country is progressing. Happily the people are now saved from the third evil—intestine warfare—which so constantly devastated the land in the days prior to British rule. The Government are to be congratulated upon the decision they have come to in respect of the profit on the coinage. They have determined to set aside those earnings (£3,000,000) for the present, until they see more clearly the outcome of the new departure. Their recent large purchases of silver would appear to show that they have fallen into line with the expressed opinion of the Chambers of Commerce and banks, and are resolved to maintain a reserve of ten crores of rupees in the Currency Department. The question is frequently put, How is it that the price of bar silver has not risen materially in view of such heavy buying by the Indian Government? The answer is that their action has saved the white metal from a heavy decline. Since they commenced operations trade in the Far East has not required to be supplemented by dollars, as the large sums previously sent have more than sufficed for the wants of the Straits Settlements. At the present juncture there are some industrial rocks ahead, which it will require skiful pilorage to avoid. Indigo, which has for a century played an important part in the well-being of Behar, is confronted with a serious competitor, in the shape of an artificial dye After ten years of patient analysis, German chemists have produced a merchantable commodity, which threatens disaster to Eastern growth. We will hope that the uses of adversity will bring about a sensible reduction in the cost of production, and that science, aided by Government interventions, will render the plant more prolific, thereby enabling the Indian industry to successfully compete with its Western adversary. The cultivation of tea has also received a check, but that has been caused by production over taking consumption. The rivalry between India and Ceylon is now bearing bitter fruit, and the survival of the fittest appears to be the only solution of the difficulty, unless, which is problematical, a general inducement to reduce picking is made during the next two or three years. I notice that the cultivation of linseed is rapidly increasing in Argentina. As you know, India is also a large grower, and this rivalry will tend to depress prices, and make it very necessary for the latter to adopt all possible methods of economy in cultivation and transport, so as to prevent her young and vigorous rival from ousting her. Since we last met in October diplomacy in China has not made much advance. Warring interests have produced infirmity of purpose, and the Chinese have allowed negotiations to hang fire, hoping to weary the Ambassadors, or, still better, to produce disunion amongst the European nations. I think it is English, whose chief aim is to foster trade, should endeavour to minimise the indemnity, and thereby keep within moderate bounds the necessity for increased taxation. The bait is held out of an abolition of likin, concurrent with an increase of the import duties, but in the present corrupt condition of the native civil service this would probably prove to be a delusion and a snare, and the officials, who have to exist mainly by indirect methods, would continue their squeezes, more especially as the monetary demands from Pekin would increase with the advent of a new loan. The nostrums advertised for the cure of the Chinese "impasse" bring to my mind the condition of affairs during the stay of Paul at Ephesus—"Some therefore cried one thing and some another." Truly our Foreign Minister needs a level head and sober judgment amidst so much discord. Once the allies have settled terms of peace it is to be hoped that the Government will resume its ordinary avocations, and the people be permitted to quietly down. This will not be the case if foreigners of all sorts and conditions are allowed to roam at their sweet will over the country seeking concessions and trampling upon the prejudices of the natives. If we desire to see a stable government we must not attempt a policy which would leave out of consideration the wishes of the people. The Chinaman is slow to move, and if we strive to force the pace the after-recoil will certainly be to our disadvantage. It is gratifying to notice that, despite the abnormal condition of trade, the Customs yielded last year a sum sufficient to meet the requirements of the foreign loans. In Japan, thanks to a dull silk season and the continuance of excessive imports, the balance of trade has remained adverse, with a consequent export of gold. There is no appearance, at the present juncture, of a reduction in the national expenditure, which would so greatly strengthen the financial position, and, in the absence of that desideratum, another foreign loan would appear to be the only means of replenishing the cash reserves of the country. As regards our interests in Manila, the bank has no politics, but we must recognise in the re-election of a Republican President a determination to continue the mastery of the United States in the Philippines, with consequent protection to life and property. Under a wise and strong control those fertile islands will prove a most satisfactory dependency, but the inhabitants must be clearly taught that the Government will be continuous, and that there is no intention of abandonment and consequent relapse into barbarism. I do not think that the Americans have ever fully appreciated their responsibility in this matter. When they drove the Spaniards out of Manila they had to take upon themselves the consequences resulting therefrom. No question of internal politics should ever interfere with the duty they owe to the inhabitants and to civilisation. Gentlemen, I beg to move the following resolution:—"That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted."

Mr. Emile Levita: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.—

The Chairman: I beg to move, "That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., free of income tax, for the half-year to December 31st last, be now declared, payable on and after the 24th inst." Mr. Wilam Charistian seconded and the resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman: I now have to move, "That Sir Henry Stewart Cunningham, K. C. I. E., who now retires by rotation be re-elected a director." Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G., seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I have also to move, "That Mr. Henry Nevile Gladstone, who now retires by retation be re-elected a director."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Jasper Young, and unanimously agreed to.

That Mr. Maurice Nelson Girdlestone and Mr. Magnis Mawat were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year."

Mr. James Jones: I beg to propose that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and staff for their successful management of the bank. Some two years ago, I said that directly railways were commenced in China it would be the signal for the biggest rebellion that that country has ever seen. I think that in a great measure that is nothing to what it will be when we begin mining prophery is well borne out events at Peking, but that or travelling through the hilly regions of Southern China, where every hillock is a grave, and where every mountain contains thousands of them. The inhabitants will all be up in arms, the native troops will certainly sympathise with them, and foreign troops will be required to guard the workers on the railways, and also the railways themselves after they are made. With regard to the resolution, I may say that I have been a large shareholder of the bank for the last thirty years, and have shown my confidence in the management by never sellin a share.

Mr. Benjamin Smyth seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, on behalf of my colleagues, the staff, and myself, I beg to thank you for your vote of thanks.

The proceedings then terminated.

MAHABLESHWAR RACES.

The following are added to the 1st and 2nd Entries:—

1st Day—Polo Pony Scurry—Major Stanton's b a h "Bayleaf"

2nd Day—Polo Pony Handicap—Major Stanton's b a h "Bayleaf." Consolation Handicap—Major Stanton's b a h "Bayleaf" Panchgani Handicap—Capt Wood's g a g Jungli.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittancet to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 1st May, 1901:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1901 to 27th April 1901	1,432,718
3. Balance to be remitted from 28th April 1901 to 31st March 1902	15,067,282

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. J. MEADE, now on leave in England, will return to India at the end of the current month in order to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank was held at Winchester House, old Broad Street, E.C., on Tuesday 16, April, Sir Alexander Wilson (the chairman), presiding.

The Chief Manager (Mr. James Campbell) read the notice convening the meeting, and also the auditor's report.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, it is with great pleasure that I meet you once more to present to you our report and balance-sheet, which, with your permission, we will take as read. The figures in the balance-sheet present no feature of special interest, and on that I think we may congratulate ourselves. Perhaps it is a comfortable thing to be without a special feature in our balance-sheet. You will notice that the total figures are somewhat under those shown in last year's accounts, but this, I may remark, is purely an accident of date—the total amounts must fluctuate and vary from time to time—as the deposits and other local business continue to show a satisfactory increase, while the aggregate turnover in connection with the general exchange operations of the bank has exceeded that of any previous year. Turning to the profit and loss account, you may have observed that the charges account shows an increase of over £2,000 as compared with last year. This is due in some measure to the establishment of the branch at Karachi, to which I referred the last time I had the pleasure of meeting you, and to the natural increment of slaries, which cannot be avoided; but, on the other hand I am glad to be able to point out to you that the net profit left to be dealt with shows a moderate increase. The directors have, therefore, again put £1,000 to reserve account, and they now recommend the usual dividend on the "A" shares for the second half of the year, and an increased dividend, namely, 4 per cent., on the "B" shares for the year. We will then be able to carry forward £13,562 0s 1d, as compared with £12,094 7s 11d on the last occasion. It is gratifying to us, gentlemen, when rendering the account of our stewardship, to be able to record a steady progress in the prosperity of the bank. We are now, fortunately, relieved from the anxiety of excessive fluctuations in exchange which obtained in the past, and we can follow with more complacency the gradual development of the India currency problem. The only new feature perhaps during the past twelve months has been the little progress that has apparently been made in getting the population of India to accept gold instead of silver as the medium of currency. The Indian Government are unable at present to deal with the supplies of gold tendered to them in any other way than by simply shipping it back to England for the purchase of silver, or, as I notice it stated to-day with regard to their last shipment, as a remittance of the profits made by them in connection with the coinage of the debased metal into the currency rupee. There are two matters of congratulation I think, to the Government of India in their treatment of this question; one is that they are meeting the requirements of the trade of the country in augmenting the supply of silver coin, instead of the somewhat appalling proposition which was once mooted of restricting the currency to bolster up exchange. The other point on which I think they have acted very wisely is that they are putting aside the profits which they are making on the coinage, and which I see are stated to amount now to nearly £3,000,000, to a reserve. Their Finance Minister has not been tempted as he might possibly have been, to merge this somewhat unexpected windfall in the general revenues of the country. In other respects the year has been uneventful from our particular point of view. We have had no great or abnormally good things to be thankful for. India is still suffering from plague and famine, and I am sorry to say we are getting to look upon the plague almost as a normal condition. I hope, however, that these difficulties will have an end, and that we may return to more prosperous times for India generally, as there is no question that in the welfare of India your interests in this bank are very much bound up. I do not think there are any other points on which I need touch, and I beg formally to move:—"That the report of the directors, with the audited statement of accounts and balance-sheet to December 31st last, presented to this meeting be, and the same are hereby received, approved and adopted, and that the dividend on the 'A' shares of the bank, at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum for the six months ended December 31st, 1900, and on the 'B' shares at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum for the year ended December 31st, 1900, as recommended in the report, be and the same is hereby confirmed."

Mr. J. A. Maitland: I beg to second the proposition

The Chairman: Before putting the resolution I shall be very glad to answer any questions any gentleman may care to put to me.

No questions were asked, and the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The next business before us to-day is the election of directors. Mr. William Jackson and Mr. J. A. Maitland retire at this time, and I have very great pleasure in proposing that they be reelected directors of the bank.

Mr. F. W. Heaun seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Croysdale: "I beg to propose the following resolution:—That Messrs. Cooper Bros. and Co. and Mr. W. A. Browne be and they are hereby re-appointed auditors of the bank, at that their remuneration be 100 guineas each for each audit."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Wilson and unanimously agreed to.

A Shareholder: When will the dividend be payable?

The Chairman: At once.

Mr. Smyth:—I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for their conduct of the affairs of the bank during the past year.

Mr. Macandrew seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen, for your vote of thanks. We will continue to serve you to the best of our ability, as we have done in the past.

The proceedings then terminated.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Handicap Allowances and Result of the Race sailed on Saturday.

YACHTS HANDICAP FINAL RACE FOR COL. BOYD'S CUP.

Names of Boats.	All'ce.	Owners.	Time of Start.	Time of Arrival.
	M		H M	H M S
Pixie	32	Mr E R Smetham	2 50	4 57 00
Nanta	18	Mr G Olver	3 9	4 59 58
Manikin	32	Officers, R A	2 50	5 2 38
Foreula	Scr	Mr C T Scovell	3 22	5 3 42
Melody	11	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 11	5 6 17

Course No. 3—10·6 miles reversed. Wind S W. Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Pixie; 2nd Prize won by Nanta and Cup won by Pixie.

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) RACE.

Names of Boats.	All'ce.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M		H M S	H M S
R I M Dockyard	26' 4	Mr A Mitchell ...	4 50 37	1 46 37
Do.	2' 5	do. ...	4 55 52	1 51 52
H M S Magdala	28' Scr	Mr D O Keefe	4 58 57	1 58 57
Do Plasty's	25' 5	Lt W R G Petre RN	5 6 50	2 1 50
Do Abyssinia's	25' 5	do.	5 11 51	2 6 51

Course No 5—8·3 miles. 1st Prize won by R I M Dockyard 26' Cutter and 2nd Prize won by R I M Dockyard 25 Cutter.

'TOMTIT' CLASS ORDY. AND 'TOMTIT' CLASS FINAL HANDICAP FOR COL. BOYD'S CUP.

Names of Boats.	Allowances	Owners.	Time of going over Course No. 8.	Time of Finish.	Corrected Time.
	M.		H M S	H M S	H M S
Clutha	4	Capt G Lamb	4 46 1	5 12 57	1 38 57
Tomtit	6	Dr F M Gibson ...	4 46 55	5 14 16	1 33 16
Meg	Scr	Mr C H Byrne ..	Did not finish.		

Course No. 8 followed by No. 13—8·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Clutha (pending sailing Committee's decision.) and Cup won by Tomtit.

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee for British India.

ROOT CAUSES OF THE RUSSIAN STUDENT RIOTS.

THE eyes of the civilised world have been for some time eagerly concentrated on those nine centres of Russian intellectual life, the Universitis of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kazan, Kharkov, Odessa, Kiev, Warsaw, Yuriev, and Tomsk, each of which is a fermenting "nidus" of chronic revolt and intermittent riot. Students of modern history are mindful that the unification of Germany was largely due to the irrapressible stirring of national sentiment under the impact of excitement amongst the University students. What Russia needs is not unification, for that she possesses in the exaggerated degree belonging to the most homogeneous of empires, but a sufficient decentralisation to allow of free play for the application of indevidual energy and talent to the promotion of the national welfare and development.

There are three root causes of the profound discontent amongst the students at all the educational centres. These are spiritual tyranny, the suppression of thought, and the supremacy of the police administration. The seeds of revolt were sown at a much earlier date than the newspaper writers generally seem to recognise. Russia has always been quietly and unconsciously influenced by Germany, especially since German princess became the mighty Empress Catherine the Great. After the battle of Waterloo, and the year 1816, there came into vogue in Germany the remarkale "Tugendbund. Russian students have ever since cherished a yearning for some organised association which should enable them to fraternise in intellectual reciprocity.

As the nineteenth century ran on the first social agitations were initiated by students who could find no outlet for their educated energies in any of the public careers which would be open to such a class in more progressive lands. Under some form of constitutional and representative polity most of the civil and political rebels who cause trouble and involve themselves in trouble and wreck the happiness of their dearest friends would become useful members and bright ornaments of the community. The Russian soul is musical, poetical, philosophical, sensitive, religious, and pensive. The Slav temperament under a harsh despotism develops into the morbid and melancholy mood, which finds expression in the beautiful music of the tone-poets, Rubenstein, Tchaikovsky, and Glinka. The mirror mood prevails in Russian music, and under this regime of iro nrepression the cadences modulate into despairing wails which accompany these tragedies of a nation of 130 millions of the most sensitive people in the world. The pessimism of the Russian students leads them to court martyrdom. The world will be astonished at what will eventuate ere long.

The immediate precursor of Nihilism was a movement in the sixties of a most remarkable character, without understanding which nobody can clearly grasp the reason for the recent outbreaks. Things as we see them in their present stage are dependent on the antecedents of half a century ago. The early phases of Nihilism were of a purely educational nature. It was started on the theory of Nicolai Chernyshevski, the leading Russian critic and economist of the sixties, that the better classes owed their position to the labour and sufferings of the masses, and that they were therefore bound in gratitude to work for the economical and educational elevation of the peasantry. Then a secret movement was started to which the present is really directly due, though the connection is not generally perceived. The originator was Chaikoviski whose followers called after him the Chaikovists, originally confined themselves to spreading literature allowed by the censors and delivering lectures to the working people Among the Chaikovists was Prince Krapotkin. Presently the Government changed its attitude, Krapotkin and many others were arrested. But the movement spread, and it became the fountain of the present tremendous agitation amongst the student section which is putting the Czar's bureaucrats at their wits' ends.

The first serious disturbances broke out in the Universities just forty years ago. They burst forth in all the great educational establishments. Here again the root was remote. The students had long chafed at the bitterly oppressive restrictions of Nicholas I. Indeed, the vacillating policy of the Russian Government has for many decades been intolerably exasperating to the excitable and nervous class of educaed young men and women. When some degree of liberty is allowed, and then it is sternly withdrawn especially whenever an inclination is shown to indulge in the practice of association. This has always been the darling desire of the students, while it is the great bugbear of the authorities. Here lies the real secret of the chronic mischief. The students are resolved on a few simple and elementary rights of the most reasonable character, against which the harsh and uncompromising administration has been constantly setting its face. Especially since the eighties has the friction grown acute and the collisions are now likely to be continuous. Why have these University riots been periodically renewed during the last forty years? Because the young people have been incessantly aiming at achieving the following objects In every Russian college the students are free to be the future engineers, architects, professors, editors, and proprietors desire to enjoy the right to meet for conference and discussion, so as to be able to communicate their ideas to each other, as they know that students in every other Christian country are free to do. They wish to be free to set up restaurants of their own and to form clubs, like the German "Burschenshaft," but as all meetings are forbidden in Russia, no matter how innocent the purpose of this or that gathering may be, excepting for purely religious worship, all social University life is strangled. Students cannot meet each other anywhere in even the smallest groups for either business or recreation, except under the vigilance of the police, for they are the victims in an especial degree of that inexorable espionage which is the culminating curse of the Russian system. Again, the students, when they got up their famous "strike" in 1899, demanded that the Universities should be set free from police supervision, that the old academic mode of election of professors and staff should be restored, that punishment by compulsory military service should be abolished, and that the regular law courts should supersede the independent and irresponsible action of the police. And these demands they are reiterating now. W. D

THE "ENGLISHMAN" AND AHMEDNAGAR.

OUR attitude on the Ahmednagar question has, not unnaturally, aroused considerable feeling in high official places, in view of the Viceroy's telegram to the Secretary of State declaring that Ahmednagar is healthier than a number of stations mentioned. We need hardly say that if our article has conveyed an impression prejudicial to the facts, we shall have no hesitation in expressing our regret. It is stated that the last year under report was an exceptionally unhealthy one, and that the decennial report fully bears out Lord Curzon's telegram as to the superior attractions of Ahmednagar over the other places mentioned. This report we have not seen; but in view of the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1899, the latest available up to the time of writing, we should strongly suggest that the latest facts and figures relating to the health of Ahmednagar should be published without delay. It would be especially interesting for example, to note the decline of enteric between 1899 and 1900. Our Bombay contemporary alleges that there are sixteen stations which are more unhealthy than Ahmednagar. We are extremely sorry to hear it.—"Englishman": (May 2).

MR. H. C. FANSHAWE, Commissioner, Delhi Division, has applied for leave to resign the Civil Service.

THE first entries for the Simla summer races are exceptionally good, many small stables being represented.

THE Punjab Land Alienation Act, will, we understand, be put into force very shortly, as the classification of cultivators by tribes has been completed.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HERBERT, Resident at Gwalior, will act temporarily as Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, in addition to his own duties, until a successor to Mr. C. S. Bayley is appointed.

A RECENTLY issued Government of India Resolution deals with the minimum balances for all India from October 1900 to September, 1901. From this it appears that the period was remarkable for its low treasury balances. This is in spite of the fact that the amounts left in the head offices of the Presidency Banks exceeded 150 lachs against the 73 lachs prescribed in the agreements with the Banks. The amount passed into circulation increased from 290 lachs to 1,735 lachs, including 134 lachs issued to Native States. Every effort was made to work with the minimum silver balances, the amount of which fell from 661 to 444 lachs. There wss a general demand in Bombay for rupees and double and single pice coins, due, the Resolution remarks to the famine. It is also pointed, out that the reappearance of famine in Southern and Central India, together with the despatch of troops to China, added considerably to the pressure on the balances. The total decrease from these causes amounted to 17 1-4 crores. On the other hand, receipts from railways, opium, and silver coinage, were better by nearly seven crores, the net deficiency, therefore, being 10 1-2 crores. Three crores of this deficiency were met by a new loan, half-a-crore by a temporary loan, and 4 2-3 crores by a reduction of Council Bills.

A COMPARISON: 1870-1900.

LIEUT.-COL. F. N. MAUDE, continuing his notes on the "Evolution of Cavalry," in the "United Service Magazine," remarks that the course of the Franco-German war after Sedan deserves far closer attention from our cavalry students than it usually receives—for on a small scale the Germans met with many of the obstacles with which we have become familiar in South Africa. Treachery on the part of the inhabitants in the night quarters, the peaceful peasant at work in the fields with a rifle concealed in a handy ditch and though there was no smokeless powder—atmospheric conditions often rendered the smoke invisible. As a consequence the list of surprises becomes very considerable, and surrenders of small parties were relatively less common. This is easily intelligible when we compare the relative density of the troops to the square mile in the two theatres of operation. Exact figures are not ascertainable at present but, roughly speaking, the Germans had at least five times as many men to equal units of area that we have been able to supply.

At the outset of the war the German Infantry had marched with a most elaborate system of advance-guards and flankers, but after the first week in France these precautions were found both unnecessary and impracticable. Unnecessary because the cavalry divisions located all the enemy's regular troops, and impracticable because their strict observance delayed the marching columns and unduly harassed the men. Regular armies in Europe cannot suddenly emerge through trap-doors in the theatre of operations, and small bodies were felt to constitute no serious danger. But when the Franc Tireurs appeared on the scene the conditions were altered, and surprises of patrols and small bodies up to the strength of a company or squadron were not uncommon. In all there were 46 of these incidents, of which only six of which the Germans succeeded in beating off their assailants, and the total casualty list for the six months of the campaign under this heading amounted to 30 officers, 643 men, and 350 horses.

It is noticeable that in very many instances the troops were surprised with their officers at dinner or supper in a hotel, and the men regaling themselves in the public houses. These institutions are more common in France than on the world—fortunately for us. The difficulty in securing intelligence in this portion of the war was very great—close country, great forests short hours of daylight, were all against observation, and I have often heard German officers who took part in the struggle speak of their experiences exactly as ours are now doing in South Africa. The truth is that reconnaissance in war cannot be taught in peace. A man may know every rule of the game by heart, and have the intellect to apply them, but when it comes to riding coolly up to the edge of a wood to draw the enemy's fire, it needs special nerves to confront the danger and take in the facts. As the war goes on the right men for these duties come to the front, and the work is better done, but with every European trained army a period of transition is unavoidable.

The chief interest of this portion of the war lies in the complete refutation it affords of the views of those who base their tactical theories on the nature of the weapon and forget the man who stands behind it. Though the Prussian Cavalry were still handled in a tentative half-hearted manner, and missed many opportunities of destroying French Infantry, even as our 15th Hussars with their Austrian comrades wiped out the revolutionary levies at Cateau Cambresis and Villiers en Couche, exploits they might well have equalled, there were quite a number of most spirited charges by squadrons and troops which showed conclusively how little cavalry have to fear from undisciplined infantry whatever the name of the weapon they carry.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

IN the Divorce Court on April 17, Sir F. Jeune had before him the case of Dane v. Dane and Duff, in which Mr. Richard Morris Dane, an Indian Civil Servant, sought a dissolution of his marriage with his wife on the ground of her adultery with Captain George M. Duff, R.E. Mr. Barnard stated that the parties were married at Southampton on June 24 1880, and there were two children of the marriage, a daughter aged 20 and a son 14. In December, 1898, the husband's leave expired, and he went to India, leaving his wife to follow, as the daughter was at school, and would leave the next year. An allowance of 400£ a year was made to the wife, and the petitioner paid his children's school fees. In July, 1899, the parties having corresponded affectionately, the wife said she was ill and that the doctors had advised her that she should not go to India. The daughter went out there, however, with the petitioner's brother later on in 1899. The correspondence continued until September 2, 1900. Enquiries were made, and it was ascertained that on April 2, 1900, the wife had given brith to a child. On October 19, the husband, having come home, went to see his wife, when she confessed that the father was Captain Duff, whom she had met at Simla in 1895. Evidence was given to the effect that the respondent and the co-respondet had lived together at Kensington and Harrogate. His lordship granted a decree nisi with costs and the custody of the son.

INSUBORDINATION ON A P. AND O. BOAT.

NOORDEEN JOHAR, Soyadeen Hoosein, and Molabux Mahomed Bax, three firemen of the P. and O. steamer Java, lying at the Royal Albert Docks, were charged at Straford On April 18, with disobeying the commands of Mr. F. W. Wiles, the chief engineer. The Java is due to go to China next voyage, and the prisoners being Bombay "boys," wanted to be transferred to another vessel going to Bombay. On April 4, they objected to work, as the vessel was about to sail for Antwerp, but Mr. Wiles succeeded in persuading them. The Java came back to the Royal Albert Docks, and on April 17, when the prisoners were ordered to work, they refused. They declared that their serang or foreman, had demanded money of them, or had beaten them, and that under no circumstances, would they sail with that serang again. The serang denied these allegations, and inquiries made by Mr. Wiles of the other firemen showed that they had no foundation. The men went to the P. and O. office, hoping for a transfer, but were given into custody. The prisoners now each declared they were continually ill-treated by the serang, and they would not work with him, one saying he would sooner go to gaol. They were each sent to prison for 14 days with hard labour.

ON Monday afternoon at the Black Town Court, before Mr. Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur, Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee, late Treasurer of the District Grand Lodge of Freemasons, Madras, was prosecuted by Sir George Moore, Past District Grand Master of the Lodge, for criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of the sum of Rs. 14,060, funds of the Lodge. Mr. J. Short appeared for the prosecution and Mr. R. Branson for the defence. Sir George Moore was examined at great length and the cross-examination was reserved. The case was then adjourned to the 17th instant.

THE "Rangoon Gazette" is surprised to find Sir Alexander Mackenzie, a former Chief Commissioner in Burma, figuring as Chairman of India Development, Limited, for when he was in Burma "he was remarkable for several things, amonst them a horror of gambling in all forms and kinds. He even went so far as to veto rallies for Christmas cakes in a number of Rangoon stores, a comparatively harmless form of getting rid of a few surplus rupees at Christmas-tide which had flourished here since the capture of the place in the Second Burmese War."

THE delectable date-palm of Arabia is not at all delectable when grown in the Punjab, says the Provincial paper. A note has been received from Mr. Sidney Prestor, Chief Engineer, on the results of experimental sowings of the Arabian date-palm in the various circles of the Punjab Irrigation Works. Generally speaking, the account given in this note is not very encouraging. The fruit is frequently insipid, and very liable to fall off before reaching maturity. The Chief Engineer writes with reference to the plantations on the lower branches of the Sirhind Canal in the Ferozepore division that the trees grow fairly rapidly and have a thriving appearance; but that there is still something wanting is shown by the inferior quality of the fruit produced, and Mr. Preston is doubtful whether the results are commensurate with the trouble taken by canal officers in the cultivation of the tree.

THE "Times of Burma" writes:—The attention of the Government of India having been directed to the widespread corruption among subordinate officials (in Burma), steps are about to be taken to rectify the abuse. In one Department it is suspected that bribery and black-mailing are rampant with the majority of the understrappers, to the extent of their combining against one notoriously upright comrade and doing incredible crimes, which misled several officials. It is rumoured that one highly placed subordinate Government servant is, or is about, to be suspended on account of a series of black-mailing and systematically extorting illegal gratifications from ignorant people who petitioned Government. This man is supposed to have kept touts who hailed the petitioners, representing that their "Thakin" (or "Sahib") could wield unlimited influence over high officials! Officials in Burma would

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. PIGNET supplies in the "Archives Medical" of Antwerp for last year, an empirical formula for estimating the physical force of men. The value of a man in this respect is shown by a figure of merit got by the difference between his height and his weight, added to his circumference round the thorax, or chest. The strength is inversely proportional to the figure obtained. A man 160 centimetres high, 80 centimetres round the thorax, and 60 kilogrammes in weight gives the figure 20, and is of good constitution. A man giving under 10 has a very strong constitution, and other figures run 11 to 15 strong, 21 to 25 medium, 26 to 30 weak, 31 to 35 very weak, above 35 still worse. Of course this is only an approximative rule, but is derived from 510 conscripts. M. Vallin in the "Revue d'Hygiene" thinks that 35 is the limit of fitness for military service.

Experience shows that the circumference on chest is the principal factor, a narrow chest producing a high figure, and conversely. The weight only helps this factor. M. Pignet finds by observation that men with a high figure are oftener ill and in hospital than others with a low figure. His results may be found useful in recruiting for the Army.

Among the discoveries of the Field Columbian Museum Expedition last season, there are bones of what turns out to be the largest known dinosaur. Its femur bone is 80 inches long, or six inches longer than that of Marsh's atlanto-saurus. The animal will shortly be described in a memoir of the museum.

M. Manquat in the "Bulletin General de Therapeutique," recommends the following solution to relieve the irritation of mosquito bites: Commercial solution of formic aldehyde (at 40 per cent.) 5 grammes, alcohol (at 90 degress proof) and water, each 10 grammes. Apply several times during 15 minutes and allow it to evaporate. It can be applied with blotting paper soaked in it. M. Manquat thinks it destroys the virus, or parasites of the bite. The solution is caustic, and should not be applied on delicate parts of the skin, or places where the skin is gone. Tincture of iodine and also a 10 per cent. solution of menthol in water, or eau-de-cologne, are also recommended for the same purpose.

Lightning in a clear sky, the "bolt from the blue" is a rare occurrence in our part of the world, but in the West Indies, for example St. Domingo, it is, according to the "United States Monthly Weather Review," so common that nobody is surprised at it. These lightnings, however, are not in streams, but appear in sheets at different points of the sky by turns, and seem what we call "wildfire." They generally occur between seven and nine p.m., and may be due to electric discharges between ascending and descending currents of air.

It is reported that steps are being taken to institute a wireless telegraph service between Prawle Point, England, and Australia with stations at the Lizard, Ushant, Finisterre, Gibraltar, Malta, Algiers, Sardinia, Sicily, Cape Males (Greece), Alexandria, Aden, Socotra, Colombo, Sumatra, Cocos Islands, Perth, Albany, Adelaide and Melbourne.

M. Tommasina has presented a new "coherer" (radio-conductor) for wireless telegraphy to the Academie des Sciences, Paris. It requires no relay, and is merely connected in circuit with a battery and telephone. It consists of a conducting paste and platinum wire in a capillary glass tube.

Platinum, it appears, was known to the ancient Egyptians. M. Benedite, Conservator of Egyptian Antiquities in the Louvre, sent a metal object inscribed with hieroglyphics to M. Berthelot, the chemist, who found in some of the hieroglyphic foils of platinum, evidently hammered like the ancient gold leaf. Berthelot thinks the metal came from a mineral, native to the soil.

The Siemens-Halske electric omnibus has proved satisfactory in Berlin. It has twelve inside and six outside places. A battery of 44 Pollak accumulators under the seats gives current for a ten to twelve mile run. The line is two-and-a-half miles long, with charging stations at each end. The trip is made in 25 minutes, and each omnibus does about sixty miles a day.

According to Mr. Klotz, of Ottawa, a special inquiry establishes the fact that three herds of wild bisons exist in the North-West, about Salt River. They number from five to six hundred heads that is to say, about 200 more than at the last Census, and it is thought that if the present system of protection be continued, they will increase. Their fur is thicker and longer than the vanished buffalo of the central prairies.

Both France and America have came in for a share in building the new battleships and cruisers which Russia has suddenly required for her Navy. The "Czarewith," on the stocks at La Seyne, Toulon, is an armoured of 13,000 tons, and will carry four 12-inch guns, twelve 5·9-inch quick-firers, twenty 12 pounders, and twenty-eight smaller guns, in all sixty-four. She has also six torpedo tubes, and is belted with 9-inch plates. Her speed will be 18 knots. Electricity will revolve her turrets, and supply her lights. She will act as a flag-ship, and have a crew of 700 men.

MM. de Crawhez made an automobile trip of 850 miles through Algeria lately, in a region where the roads are little better than foot-paths, and where the natives had never seen a motor-car.

New York has now 450 automobiles, as compared with 4,000 horse vehicles. The Electric Vehicle Transportation Company found exceptional demand for their cars in frosty weather during the past winter. The company have transformed the old Eighth-avenue car stables into an automobile station with electric power, accumulators, &c. It is the largest in the world.

A French art critic, M. Arsene Alexandre, has discovered that American machines have a distinct beauty of a racial type, and the locomotives, in particular, evince the national character. The "Scientific American" journal seems to take an ironical view of the matter, but the wisdom of the wise is often the mockery of the fool-h, and whatever a man or a country produces is in some way characteristic, even though it be misinterpreted.

Touching our paragraph on the new "topophone," Mr. L. P. Casella writes to say that Mr. Sherard-Cowper Coles has also invented an apparatus for the same purpose. We may remind him that we have already described Mr. Coles's invention in this column, and also that the two instruments are quite distinct.

The province of Austrias, in Spain, is remarkable for longevity. Five electoral districts have each a centenarian, two have a pair, Salas has three electors of 101, 103, and 104 years respectively, and Panes has three of 103, 105 and 107. There are 8 centenarians for 600,000 inhabitants in the province. The people live sobrily, but perhaps race has to do with it. The dark-skinned Iberian element in the Welsh is also reputed long-lived.

The "Omnigraph" is a new American device for simplifying tuition in telegraphing by the Sounder. It is a mechanical signalling key worked by a handle and enables a beginner to teach himself how to read even cipher messages.

The Government of the Argentine Republic have decided to lay an underground telegraph line from Buenos Ayres to Rosario, because of the long webs of a small spider, wetted by dew and rain, causing serious leaks on the overhead wires. This effect is also troublesome in Japan.

It was Matthew Arnold who praised the Germans highly for their locks that would work, their clothes that would wear, and a thousand other good things, highly appreciated in the City of London, but it appears that his Germany is really behind the times in the matter of locks and furniture, &c. Heidelberg students carry inkbottles, and the fountain pen is little known in Germany. German offices and stores are now purchasing American and other modern furniture, especially desks, typewriters, cash-registers, and safes with the new style of locks. Why should we not send English goods to the Fatherland?

The Hawaiian planters offer two prizes of £1,000 for a sugar cane reaping machine. The competitions will close on June 30 and December 31, 1901. The first is for a practical design, and the second for an actual machine reaping in the field.

Herr Schmidt, in the "Photographische Mittheilungen" touches on some of the difficulties incidental to obtaining a uniform and bright film of silver on glass by the chemical process of deposition, and he points out how important it is to the experimental photographer to be able to silver glass with success, as apart from the use of the silver on glass mirror as a means of obtaining reversed negatives for the process worker. There are many uses of chemically silvered glass which appeal to the amateur or to the casual worker: such, for example, as making a silvered surface on which to develop a carbon print. One chief difficulty in connection with satisfactory silvering is the cleaning and preparation of the glass, and Herr Schmidt points out that treatment with acids and ordinary methods of cleaning often fail; also that old glass which has been silvered several times not unfrequently resists all attempts to properly clean the surface, an irregular deposit of silver resulting. The following is the method of cleaning which is recommended by Herr Schmidt. The glass is first soaked in nitric acid, then washed and dried. The plate is now laid on a bed of good filtering paper which does not give off loose fibres and the face to be silvered is frictioned with a carefully cleaned linen cloth, worked into a ball, and moistened with a few drops of ammonia. The polishing movement should be in straight lines across and across, so as to cover the whole area; much in the same way that plates for the wet collodion process are polished. Even and moderate pressure is important, as otherwise unequal electrical excitation may ensue. A clean part of the cloth is now used in a similar manner for the final polishing."

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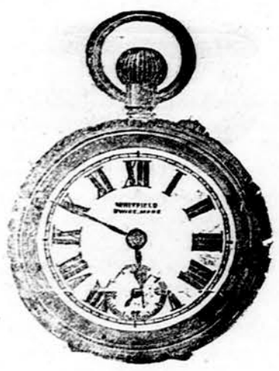

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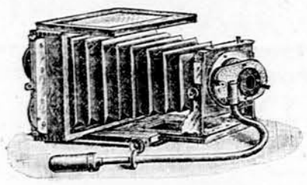

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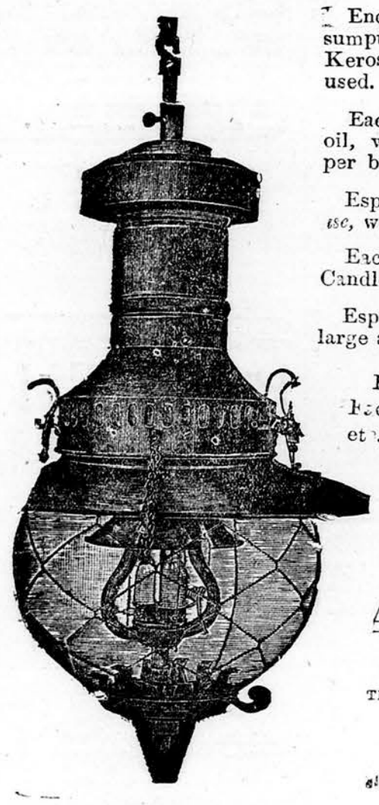

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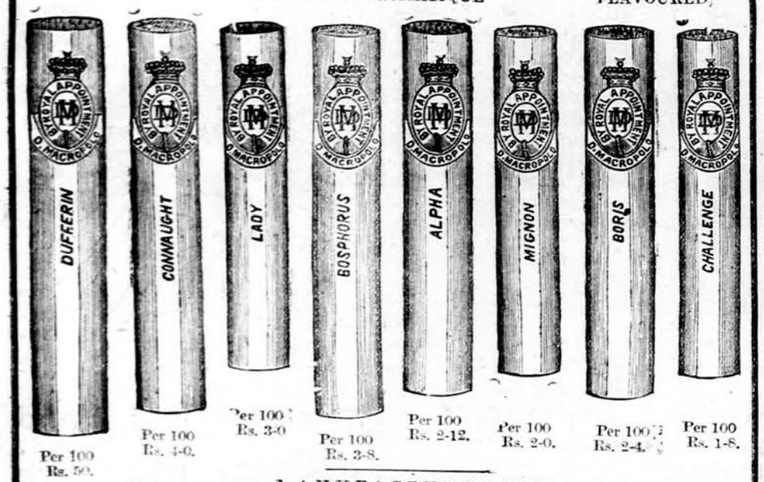

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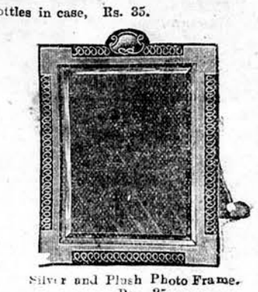
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Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

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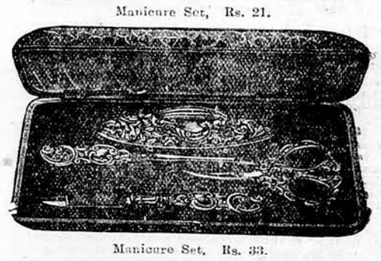
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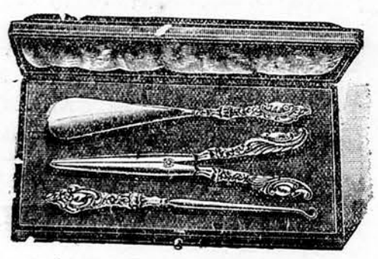
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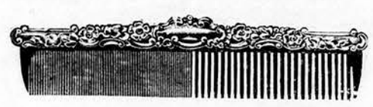
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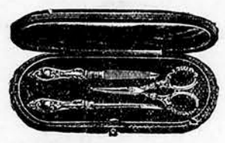
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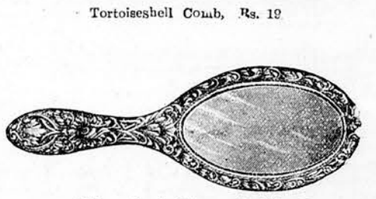
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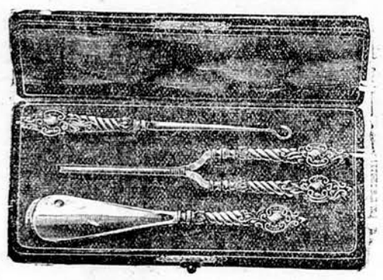
Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

Silver Toilet Set, Rs. 80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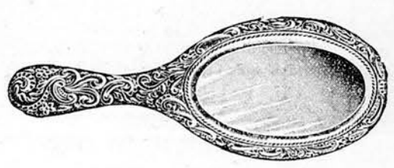
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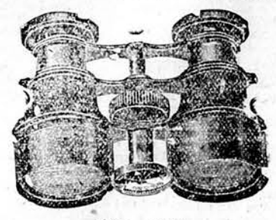

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.